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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
16th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6322
15th "	ORIENTAL	8284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6602		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6376
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6808
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

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YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	16th Nov.	27th Nov.
NAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeis	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kou	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 18th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 21st Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5701	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5769	21st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5769	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	25th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	15th July "

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(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be Surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to Survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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Apollo Street,
BOMBAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "MARIENFELS" from BREMEN, HAMBURG, and ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained as per Clause in the Bills of lading. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Four days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1907.

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FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and A HALF will be issued between any two stations, on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan, both inclusive), from the 1st to the 31st December, 1907, both inclusive, and will be available for completion of the Return journey upto midnight of the 26th January, 1908.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KALLIANDAS KESHAVDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the immoveable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Solicitors, High Court, at their Office at the Esplanade Road, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and all such claims if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being between the Manordas Street and Dewji Dwarkadas Street within the Fort of Bombay, being on the South side of the Manordas Street, and on the North side of Dewji Dwarkadas Street, containing by admeasurement 1206 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 703, 703, 705 and 709, Collector's New Nos. 3894, 3895, 5901 and 5918, Old Survey No 1297, New Survey No. 8503, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of rates and taxes of the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2602, 2603, 2617, 2604 and Street Nos. 46-48-50 and 1-2, 52 and 41, 43, 45, 47, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East, partly by the said Manordas Street, partly by the property of Lakhmidas Narandas, partly by the property of Hargovandas Pranjivandas, partly by the property of Nanji Ashkurn, partly by the property of Dayal Sevram, partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Khushaldas but now belonging to Runchhoddas Meghji, and partly by the property of Jeewan Bhowanee ; on or towards the West partly by the property of Manmohandas Devidas, partly by the property of Amoolack Khimji, partly by the property of Jairam Seevji, partly by the property of Sir Jamestji Jijibhoy and partly by the property of Tapidas Varjdas ; on or towards the North by the said Manordas Street and on or towards the South, partly by the Dewji Dwarkadas Lane, partly by the property of Khatao Purshottamdas or of his trustees and partly by the property of Jeewan Bhowanee and which premises are now in the possession of the said Kalliandas Keshavdas or his tenants.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1907.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR, & CHHOTUBHAI,
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Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 8th November, 1907.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—The author of an anonymous letter recently addressed from Bombay to Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., Retired, is hereby informed that the sooner he carries out his impertinent threat of circulating the said letter in India, the better Mr. Henderson will be pleased. Men of sense know exactly how to appraise the motive of anonymous assailants ; while the matter of the letter in question, besides being defamatory on the face of it, as any intelligent reader of Mr. Henderson's pamphlet can see for himself, is so poor that it will effectually dispose of the writer, who, according to himself, "has spent his life transacting insurance business," without Mr. Henderson's troubling himself to reply. The letter, however, furnishes Mr. Henderson with excellent evidence of the pitiable straits to which his assailants are reduced in their efforts to discredit his work. Many Anglo-Indians will be interested to learn that the response of India to Mr. Henderson's new pamphlet, and to a recent attack made upon him by an insurance man, is overwhelming, his new cases of October 1907 considerably exceeding two hundred in number, and beating his record hollow. 47, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 18-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs 4 : respectively Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6018 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 3 Annas each at this Office.

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LOST.

BET

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 15th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear and the saturation in the atmosphere is less than usual. Weather during the day-time was 1° to 2° warmer than usual throughout the district while the night temperature was fairly normal at Sirsa and 2° warmer in other places.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Winds are blowing generally from south-westerly to westerly direction. The sky is clear or lightly clouded and humidity is considerably less than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures varied but slightly from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have had no rain. Calms and west-north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is clear at Jacobabad and lightly clouded in other places. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher from 1° to 4° in all places except locally at Jaipur where the night temperature was 3° cooler than usual. The air is considerably damper than usual in Sind and slightly or moderately drier in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless and calm was recorded at several stations while winds were blowing from easterly direction at Ahmedabad, from south-westerly direction at Deesa and Bhuj and from northerly direction at Surat. The sky is cloudless at Rajkot but is lightly or moderately clouded in all other places. The departures of both day and night temperatures from normal were generally small. Humidity was normal or about it at Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore but was less than usual elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are very variable in direction being north-easterly at Amraoti and Nagpur, south-easterly at Akola and Jubbulpore, south-westerly at Sangor and northerly at Raipur. Hoshangabad and Khandwa recorded calm. The sky is clear and the air is moderately or considerably drier than usual. Maximum temperature differed but slightly from normal while the minimum temperature was 2° warmer at Amraoti and 1° to 7° cooler in other places.

Konkan.—A few drops of rain have fallen locally at Mormugao. The direction of air movement is easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and northerly at Karwar. The sky is moderately clouded at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar and the amount of moisture in the air is slightly less than the average at Mormugao but elsewhere it is in slight to moderate to excess. Both day and night temperatures are approximately normal in all places except at Mormugao where the day temperature was 4° cooler than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has had no rain. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is overcast at Belgaum and Hyderabad, moderately clouded at Sholapur and Bijapur and almost clear in other places. Maximum temperature differed but slightly from normal throughout the district and the minimum temperature was 3° to 7° warmer at Hyderabad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Ahmednagar and 2° to 6° cooler at Malegaon, Poona and Sholapur. The saturation in the atmosphere is fairly normal at Belgaum and much less than usual in other places.

General Remarks.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has diminished in intensity but weather to the north-east of Madras in the Bay is yet in an unsettled condition.

Arabian Sea.—Steamship "Zamania" from Aden experienced between Latitudes 15° and 17° N. Longitudes 57° and 61° E. on the 9th and 10th fresh to strong north-easterly winds cloudy weather, a moderate to high sea, much lightning to south and occasional rain squalls.

Steamship "Budric" from Aden experienced from Latitude 16° N. Longitude 59° E. at midnight on the 8th to Latitude 17° N. Longitude 63° E. at 8 p.m. on the 10th fresh to strong winds blowing with moderate to fresh gale from north-east and south-east, a high confused sea, heavy gusts of winds and frequent rain squalls.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

* * * * * *

336 N. C. O.'s CLASS No. 2 Co.

There will be a class for N C O's No 2 Co for Gun Drill and instruction in such Mechanism at Mahaluxmi Fort on the 16th instant at 5 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmet.

* * * * * *

339 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 17th instant.
Spoon Competitions will be held at 200 and 600 yards.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP. COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

336—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 23rd instant.
Sunday the 17th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. The Commanding Officer hopes that all members will endeavour to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.
Monday the 18th—There will be Lecture at Head-Quarters at 6 p m for all those going in for Proficiency examination.
II—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p.m. on company parade ground
Tuesday the 19th.—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3-30 p m
II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.
III—"G" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p m.
IV—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.
V—Bugle Practice in rear of Skating rink at 5-30 p m
Wednesday the 20th—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p m.
Dress—Drill-order Uniform, with Forage Cap.
Subject—Musketry Instruction, Sections 33 to 43 Training Manuals Appendix 1905.
Thursday the 21st—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II—"L" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. on company parade ground.
III—"I" Coy and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday the 22nd—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	14
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	2	2	96
Total plague deaths to date	141,268		
Same date last year	0	0	106

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 14th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	51	59	0
B	104	121	11
C	83	117	0
D	84	84	0
E	180	130	6
F & G	33	2	0
Total to date	535	493	17
Total rats killed			1,078

M. ANTOINE CHARETTE, a clever young chemist, has informed the French Academy of Science that he has succeeded in producing by artificial means crystals of large size having all the characteristics of diamonds. Specimens of considerable size were placed before the Academy, adds the Paris correspondent of the "Express." M. Charette declares that his method enables him to produce crystals as big as oranges. They result from the decomposition of sulphate of carbon in a vacuum. A week electric current had been established in vacuum, says the "Tribune," by placing liquid sulphuret of carbon in contact with metals such as iron. Thus, electro-chemically, the iron transformed itself into sulphuret, and the freed carbon, not being able to combine with the oxygen of the air on account of the vacuum, crystalised, depositing itself on the inside of the tube.

A CLERGYMAN.

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Depression, Nervous Headache—

Most people have desired to know beforehand *for certain* what will be the result of an undertaking. Imagine the saving in time and money if we could foresee what would happen! How readers may actually realise the wish is divulged by a clergyman, who writes to us and makes it clear that anyone can confidently *foretell accurately and without a shadow of doubt*, the beneficial results which follow a course of Phosferine. The Rev. John W. Clayton says that when his nervous energy was at a very low ebb, and he had lost interest in everything owing to nervous debility and influenza, Phosferine enabled him to recover his vitality immediately. The mere fact of a popular clergyman expressing such complete confidence in the curative properties of the famous tonic is a convincing proof that Phosferine may be absolutely relied upon to remedy and prevent those nervous disorders for which it is a specific. The Reverend gentleman's opinion is strongly supported by a host of doctors and nurses who warmly urge the use of Phosferine, which, in addition, has the distinction of being supplied to nearly every royal family in Europe—a fact that is in itself a guarantee of exceptional efficacy.

Stopped and done with at once.

The Rev. John W. Clayton, 20, Alexandra Terrace, Haslingden, Lancs., writes :—"I have been for a long time a user of your Phosferine, and even this winter was saved from an attack of nervous debility by its use. I have for many years been subject to Influenza in the early spring and have found the attacks moderated and a great deal of depression and nervous after effects kept away by using Phosferine. This last winter I have had a specially hard time and my nervous energy got at a very low ebb. I lost interest in everything, and when I found I could go on no longer I began with the Phosferine and was struck with the rapid way in which I recovered. I find it a very useful pick-me-up tonic and we keep it constantly in the house My wife has also used it for a peculiar nervous headache which she occasionally has. The headache ceases at once and in a short time disappears. This much I can say of your remedy without saying a single word that even approaches exaggeration."—July 24, 1904

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, and all Disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trenblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. So sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, debility, loss of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps, English or Colonial, from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8 Rood Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C. One of Aneurin for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,322,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,

KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allonis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS : LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

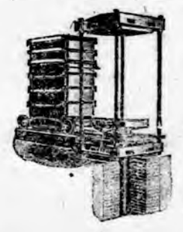
Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON.
HUDDERSFIELD, England

Icilma

Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

SWAN

Registered Trade Mark

No. 660.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of Nos. Bivs. Butts.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE"

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

THE BEST HAIR TONIC KESHRANJAN—WHY?

BECAUSE—
KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritations of Brain cells and nerves.
It is just the thing for—Restoring the lost Hair.
It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.
It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.
It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.
It is just the thing for—the Plague Season.
It is as Refreshing as Virgin's Kiss.
It is as Pleasant Angel's Song.

Small Phial.. Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. 4
Do. 3 Phial Rs. 2-4-0 Do. Do. Ans. 8

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, *Insipidus* and *mellitus*. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell in breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price of two boxes of pills with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage, As. 7.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage, As. 7.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;
But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Size, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive ease for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia 2,311 tons Captain M Delecewich sailed yesterday for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels 2,882 tons Captain P Schmidt sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE F. Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino 2,681 tons Captain E Cucchi sailed yesterday for Genoa &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3,269 tons Captain C F Osborne will sailed to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari 1,387 tons Captain T L Molony sailed yesterday for Jedah with 607 pilgrims.

THE Hansa Line steamer Marienfels 3,560 tons Captain H Sandsted arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Belgravia 4,245 tons Captain Heldebrandt arrived in Bombay harbour on the 14th instant from Yokohama with a general Cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi 3,543 tons Captain F Snow arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ... R Navy
R I M S Investigator ... Survey Sl
R I M S Investigator ... Comdr Beauchamp ... R I Marine

In the stream.

H M S Hyflyer ... Capt C S Rickley ... R Navy
H M S Hyacuith ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ... Comdr C W Shearme ... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 15.

Budrie	1613 Borw	G Jawaji
City of Karachi	3543 Snow	R Nixon & Co
Farringford	2578 Chaplin	Captain
Goalnara	1358 Morrison	P Gulf 19-11 M Mackenzie & Co
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	Basrah 19-11 B & P S N Co
Inchmaree	3078 Payne	A Willis
Ipswich	915 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Kaillua	3149 W Ikec	The Bombay Co
Marienfels	3560 Sansted	Glade & Co
Muriel (yacht)	Nanola	P & O Co
Oriental	6085 Palmer	Aden 16-11 P & O Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	Aden 16-11 P & O Co
President	2087 Tepe	A Strando
Qurimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Shahjehan	3566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najaun	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	H Ahmed Hasanu
Shah Nasir	2-55 Grant	Shah N N Co
Satara	3409 Tyrell	M M & Co
Umzumbi	2144 Mitchell	R A Willi
Viruwa	2175 LeBrocq	M Mackenzie & Co
Wiston Hall	2139 Meris	K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B Shahnoor	3783	Foster	Jeddah	16-11	H Ahmed Hassum
C & R Merton Hall	2727	Prawse	Liverpool	24-11	K Nixon & Co
F Allanton	2775	Wolyer	Baltimore	24-11	W & A G & Co
G Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	19-11	B & P S N Co
H Mozaffari	138	Moloney	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co
K Scalia	3438	Brown	Jeddah	18-11	M M & Co
N Inchmaree	3597	Pore	Baltimore	18-11	R A Willis
O Ahmadi	1640	Huches	Jeddah	19-11	B & P S N Co
Q Capri	2781	Belsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru 2464 Winckler Kobe 17-11 N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia 81 4 Osborne Liverpool 16-11 W & A G & Co
3 Levanzo 2587 Belsito Shanghai 17-11 F & R S N Co
5 Bodluvell 2209 Serrr Antwerp 16-11 W & A G & Co
7 Istok 1850 Lisse Shanghai 20-11 A L S N Co
10-11 Wartenfels 2983 Schmidt Kobi 16-11 Glade & Co
13 Egypt 4170 Summers Londo 23-11 P & O Co
15 Reichstag 2098 Thie Zbar 21-11 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
14	Belgravia s	Hildebrandt	Yokohama Oct 3
15	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden Nov 10
	City of Karachi s	Snow	Glasgow, Oct 12
	Marienfels s	Sandsted	Hamburg, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Sutton Hall s	Mayall	Karachi
	Bohemia s	Delecewich	Trieste &c
	R Rubattino s	Cucchi	Genoa &c
	Wartenfels s	Schmidt	Hamburg &c
	Mozaffari s	Maloney	Jedah
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The steamer Olympia Osborne for Liverpool obtained her particlearance yesterday

The steamer Chanda for Antwerp &c, began to load yesterday

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 15.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1 bale twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morton Hall s—93 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co
100 bales wool, B Harbberani.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 50 bales hemp, P Reeves and Co; 40 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeevanjee; 21 cwts ajmassed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,821 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Belgravia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—200 bales cottonfly and waste, O Hirjee and Co.

Chanda s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kellick Nixon and Co; 6,454 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 52 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—1,200 cwts horns, E Mohomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—2 bales cotton, The Mitani B Kaisha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2 pots rose oil M A Patheria.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

The London County Council has contracted with Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, of Greenwich, for two further motors, one being a motor "Fire King" steam fire engine of 400 gallons capacity per minute, and the other a petrol motor van to carry a fire escape and fitted with "first aid" water cylinder. When these are completed, together with two self-propelled hose tenders in course of construction, Captain Hamilton, the eminent Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, will have no less than eleven motors in service made by the Greenwich firm.

THE LATEST VALUATION

OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to announce

THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

which may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,

Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 14.] [BOMBAY, *November* 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/8		1/8
2½ do. Rentes	94	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 7/8	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt Securities	63 1/2		1/4
Bar Silver in London	26 15/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 5/16		1/16
Do. in New York	58 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·53 1/2		2 1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 3/8	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 Nov.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/4	un	chg
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/2		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/8	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £700,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 23/32d unchgd
Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£21,900,000	Inc.	£3,200,000
Public Deposits	£7,000,000	Inc.	£200,000
Other Deposits	£45,100,000	Inc.	£1,700,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000	unchgd	
Other Securities	£34,500,000	Dec.	£1,600,000
Notes and Gold	£21,100,000	Inc.	£3,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool –

Spots ... ... Good demand,
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 ,,
Imports ... ... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·92 +06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ... 10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :-

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·57	5·57	5·57	5·58	5·58
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
5·59	5·59	5·59	5·58	
+01	+01	+01	unchgd	

New York:–

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... 49,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 61,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 24,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·60 —unchd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·50 +07 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to light interior movement,
Futures—Month of March, 10·19 +07 }

New Orleans–

Spot Cotton—10 7/8 +1/16
Futures—Month of Dec 10·39 +03.
Do do Jan. 10·31 +04.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4—Dec-Jan.—Hull—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Sugar

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F, India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
One of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber

Para Rubber 3s. 8 1/2d. Value.

ARRIVALS :–

"Vera," "King Robert."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
7 Boxes Gold Bullions	4,93,200	London	Oriental	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovereigns.	76,800 60,000	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	6,858	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
7 Bundles Sovereigns Rupees	2,610 11,395	Kowcit	Goalpara	Sundry Natives
11 Bundles Rs.	23,150	Debai	Do	Do
11 Packages gold Bullions Sovereigns. Gold Coins. Rupees	260 1,09,440 13,019 1,609	Jeddah	Ahmadi	Do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits at which a few bills were placed for the mail. Most Banks are willing to sell T. T. for near delivery at 1s. 4 13-16d. but in the absence of private bills any enquiry at our quotation would lead to a withdrawal to 1s. 4 25-32 T. T. Forward for January T. T. is still available at 1s. 4 1-32d. Far Eastern rates are weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 3 7/8d. to 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight... 1s. 4 1/4
Do. 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France 170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks. 139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight .. 149
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 199

Government Paper :–

The market opened steady at 95½ for cash and 95 13/16 for the settlement. A small business passed in the morning at our quotation, but later buyers were keener and transactions were booked at 95⅝ for the account. At the close the market is steady, rates closing as under :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 93-14 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 96-12 }

Bullion :–

Reuter advises Bar silver in London as 1/16 down on Thursday at 26 15/16 ready and 27 5/16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1/4 lower at 58 1/4. Here the market has remained steady, ready bars opening at 68 11/16 ex-duty and closing at 69. Forward rates are also firmer as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	69	0	0
Ditto 2nd ,,	69	2	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	5,13,000
Other Deposits	18,24,000	.....
Sundries	26,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	4,25,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,44,00
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,84,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,91,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,12,000	.....
Bullion	.....	28,000
Balance with other Banks	9,49,000	.....
Sundries	14,000	.....
Cash	.....	5,91,000
Council Bills :–		

No allotments were made at the biddings on Wednesday last. The amount advertised for next week is reduced to 20 lakhs. A small lot of 40 lakh extra Bills was allotted at 1s. 3 29/32d. and to-day extra transfers of 4 lakhs are advised at 1s. 3 15/16d.

The mail of the 1st November brings £ 50,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	23,40,000
Bombay	...	,,	1,10,000
Madras	...	,,	70,000
Total...		Rs.	25,20,000

The mail of the 8th November brings £2,10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	14,70,000
Bombay	...	,,	15,30,000
Madras	...	,,	10,000
Total...		Rs.	30,10,000

The mail of the 15th November brings £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	10,000
Bombay	...	,,	30,000
Madras	...	,,	.....
Total...		Rs.	40,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	501	2,713	9,650
Central India	...	191	2,460
Barsee and Nugger	5	2,284	2,500
Berars	2,326	3,657	7,391
Central Provinces	165	532	2,672
Total Oomras...	2,997	9,377	24,673
Dhollera	758	6,084	6,501
Broach	...	128	1,169
Compta and Dharwar	2,387	16,625	3,515
Westerns	98	1,083	2,951
Bengals, N.-W. P.	13,418	43,675	48,168
Bengals, Rajputana	14	1,489	985
Sind	184	1,593	1,711
Persian	78	229	205
American	...	263	1,302
Egyptian	57	243	189
Other Sorts	26	19	17
Totals ...	19,917	80,818	91,386

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907.	Bales 1906.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	19,917	29,252	–9·335
Receipts from 1st Oct to 7th November 1907.	80,818	91,386	–10,568
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	110	3,497	–3,387
China			
Japan	843	6,500	+5,657
Coast Ports			
Total	953	9,997	–9,044
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Nov.			
Europe	39,521	68,476	–28,955
China	501	800	–299
Japan	8,993	23,120	–14,127
Coast Ports	4,964	10,776	–5,812
Total	53,979	103,172	–49,193
Afloat Harbour—			
Europe	12,125	22,372	–10,247
China			
Japan	2,314	559	+1,755
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 13th Oct. 1907—577 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 3rd August 1907—22,952 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000	bales
Total Receipts 1st October to 7th November 1907	80,818	,,
	470,818	,,
Total Exports from 1st October to 14th November 1907	53,979	,,
	416,839	,,
Afloat	14,439	,,
	402,400	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	136,000	,,
Stock in all hands on 8th November...	264,100	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Fluctuating markets continue both in America and Liverpool. The position of cotton, in itself, seems strong, but outside influences are at work, and any attempt to revive the market meets with little success. Should the financial position in America improve, and there are signs though slight, of an improvement, we may see the market better able to assert itself, and to maintain the advance which has so long been anticipated. During the week the changes have been somewhat irregular. Up to yesterday prices in New Orleans futures showed a rise of 13 points in December, and a fall of 2 points in January. New York was 20 and 13 points lower in December and March futures and Liverpool 8 to 10 points down in all position. To-day a small advance is advised in all markets.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·99	5·92	–07
Futures, Nov.-Dec.	5·65	5·57	–08
Do. Mar.-April.	5·65	5·58	–07
New York—			
Spot	10·70	10·60	–10
Futures, Dec.	10·63	10·50	–13
Do. March	10·25	10·19	–06
New Orleans—			
Spot	10 3/4	10 7/8	+1/8
Futures, Dec.	10·33	10·39	+13
Do. Jan.	10·29	10·31	+02

The local market has been irregular during the week and rates have fluctuated almost daily. The tendency has, however, been towards lower prices. Last Friday good Broach closed at Rs. 266. On Monday it was Rs. 261, and since then has fluctuated between that rate and Rs. 264½. Other descriptions have been similarly affected. During the early part of the week the chief inquiry was on Japan account but the last day or two shippers to Europe have come into the market and a fair business has been done, the demand running on Oomras, Khandesh and Bengals for January delivery. Near deliveries are neglected though sellers are pressing sales. One or two houses have been selling, particularly Bengals. On the week prices to-day show a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230/31	Jany. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	224/5	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	216/17	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	216	
Fine M. G. Muttia	202	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	196/7	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	202/3	
Fine M. G. Bengals	195	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	183	

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :–

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·55	5·55	5·55	5·56	5·56
–02	–02	–02	–02	–03
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·57	5·57	5·57	5·56	
–02	–02	–02	–02	

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with hardly any enquiry except for a few small lots in ready steamers. We quote as under :—

	Seeds	Cotton
Antwerp	14s	14s 6d
Dunkirk	14s 6d	15s
Havre	15s	15s 6d
Hull	13s	13s 6d
Hamburg	14s	14s 6d
Liverpool	13s	13s
Marseilles	13s	13s 6d
Genoa	14s	15s
Trieste and Venice	14s 6d	15s 3d
London	11s 6d	12s 6d

From January to June we quote 14s Seeds, 14s. 6d cotton.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	48·568	cwts
Linseed	8·011	,,
Rapeseed	1·529	,,
Gingellyseed	83·879	,,
Poppyseed	253	,,
Groundnuts	1·031	,,
Castorseed	13·762	,,
Rice	14·632	,,
Myrabollams	9·058	,,
Cottonseed	18·379	,,
Mowrassed	9·469	,,
Gram	4·700	,,
Joowar	3·131	,,
Maize	135	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—As anticipated the ready market has declined fully 4 annas per cwt. owing to holders of stocks being anxious to sell, and to quieter markets at home. Native dealers are buying New Crop owing to unfavourable crops accounts. We quote :—

Ready, ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.
May, ... ,, 8 9 6 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet owing to there being less demand from Home. New Crop prices are much higher than Home equivalents and business is consequently impracticable. Crop prospects are bad owing to deficiency of rain. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May. ... ,, 9 7 0 R. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is easier owing to freer arrivals and less demand from Europe. Prices are high and dealers do not wish to go into stocks. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 60 0 0
,, ,, 75 per cent. ... ,, 59 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... ,, 51 0 0

POPPYSEED.—The market is firmer and we now quote :—

Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady and we quote :—

Rs. 38 8 0 to Rs. 39 0 0 for Mar.-Apl.

COTTONSEED.—The market has ruled steady throughout the week at Rs. 25-0-0 for New Crop.

GROUNDNUTS.—The market is steady and we quote Rs. 46-0-0 for January-February.

WHEAT.—The market is easier. Local mills are now not buying. We quote :—

White Karachi Nov.-Dec, ... Rs. 6 6 0
White Delhi Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is very quiet. There is only a small business passing, and prices are daily declining. Local made cloths are however having a large sale. Something like 60,000 to 75,000 packages, mostly arrival, having been sold up to the 14th, since the beginning of the Diwali Holidays.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is unusually dull. Prices remain practically the same as last week, and no improvement is looked for some considerable time.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—We have no improvement to report. The Home markets are very firm and business is almost at a standstill.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The outlook is far from encouraging. The Market is dull and there is no sign of any improvement.

DROOTIES.—The market continues dull for these goods, and there is no change in the demand at present. Prices at Home are firm, and there is no business doing.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has become easier again and these fluctuations make our market unsettled and business becomes more and more impracticable.

YALOW METAL.—Is also easier. There is a good margin in both metals between Home rates and the Rupee prices ruling here, but the demand from all sides is extremely limited and the continued drop is a source of great uneasiness, and buyers hold aloof

COALS.

The market remains quiet with little business passing. Sellers of near shipments are becoming eager to meet buyers prices and we expect shortly to see a fairly good business done. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	0	0	,,
Yorkshire	19	0	0	,,
Watson's Hartley ...	17	8	0	,,
South African Dundee	16	8	0	,,
Desherghur, Bengal ...	16	0	0	,,
Seebpore	15	8	0	,,
Laurie's Desherghur ...	15	8	0	,,
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	4	0	,,
Lauries Navigation ...	14	8	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	,,
Jardine Navigation ...	15	8	0	,,
Belliharri	13	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah oil, loose, ...	Rs.	2 14	0 per unit
,, ,, ,, ,, Tins...	Rs.	3 8	0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun bulk	Rs.	3 4	0 per unit
,, ,, ,, ,, Tins...	Rs.	3 14	0 per pair,
Anchor, cases	Rs.	4 8	0 per case.

SHARES.

The Market is steady and there is little improvement in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,390. The Bank of India shares have declined to Rs. 60, and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 47 1-2. Press shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. In Miscellaneous compaines, Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 129. Bombay Burmah's are steady at Rs. 8,400. Khemp's are quiet at Rs. 200. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 605. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 250, and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 267 1-2 and Rs. 265. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordidary shares are quiet at Rs. 162, and preference shares at Rs. 120. Bamankua Manganese Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 12½ Premium per share. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 447½. Amritsar Patti's have dropped to Rs. 101. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 565, and Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 101. In Mill Companies, Central India's, after touching at Rs. 1,790, have improved to Rs. 1,820. Century's are steady at Rs. 1,675. Colaba Land after declining to Rs. 980 closed at Rs. 995. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 387½. Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 700. Manekji Petit's after seeing fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 3,130. Morarji Goculdas' are unchanged at Rs. 2,750, and Sholapur's at Rs. 3,925, Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,105. Sawdeshi's after dropping to Rs. 1,320 have again advanced to Rs. 1,370. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 605. Crescent's have ruled at and about Rs. 96 1/4. Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,150. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	200
Bank of India	100,000	100	60	5 pr. ct.	60
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	47½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
National Bank of India	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-13-0	£90
Punjab National Bank	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 680
....	....	100	100	....	330

MILL SHARES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 19 1/2	220
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs. 125	800
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	1,820
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	30	330
Colaba Land and Mills	1,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	995
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	700
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	900	dvd Rs. 60	1,050
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	387½
Empress	2,100	500	500	20	375
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,300
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	520
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	355
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	225
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs. 60	825
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvdRs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	000	30	390
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	1825
Jawraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	div Rs. 15	400
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 50	425
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	675
Khatao Mackun Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	680
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	700
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	3	70
Laksmiss Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	560
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	3,000
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,130
Morarjee Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,750
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	900
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
Shahpoor Mills	800	1,000	997	dvd

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MURDER BY A BUTCHER.

In the Appeal Court, the Hon. Mr. Justic Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a confirmation case: it was tried before Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Accused in the case were Mahomed Hyatt, a butcher, and Shania Zalam, a weaver who were charged with committing the murder of Dwaka Pardesi, who worked in the shop of a confectioner named Jamnadas Premchand. The parties were residents of Umreth, where the lad was murdered in the latter half of April last. Mr. Padamji sentenced both the accused to transportation for life. The case came on for confirmation before the Appeal Court Judges. Mr. Anklasharia, with Mr. R. R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the first accused: Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The defence was that the confessions of the accused were got by the Police by holding out to them, separately, inducements that the charge would not be pressed against him if he would depose against the other: also by the threat, that if he did not do so, he would be sentenced for the murder. The confessions were, therefore, vitiated: they were, moreover, false.

The case for the prosecution was that the three, viz., the two accused and the deceased, were gambling in the house of the butcher (the first accused). Deceased won. The butcher asked him to lend him a couple of rupees to enable him to try his chance once more: deceased declined to make the loan, and declared his determination to cease play at once. The butcher became angry, abused him, knocked him down on the ground, and drawing out his knife from his waist-belt, cut off with it the deceased's head. He robbed his body of ornaments and cash, out of which he gave a gold ring to his accomplice, the weaver (No. 2), enjoining on him the imperative necessity of maintaining an absolute silence over the affair; and threatening him with a fate similar to the deceased, in the event of his turning tell-tale or becoming a blabber. The body of the Pardeshi lad was thrown on the road to Dakore, where it was found by the Police, and investigations began. The butcher said that the weaver had committed the crime. The Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked, that the confessions were of a circumstantial character: there was no evidence or surrounding circumstance to lead to the inference that they were not voluntary. Soon after the finding of the corpse, accused's names were connected with the murder: on the night of the murder, one of the accused was found in the company of the deceased, and when the butcher's house was searched on the next day, blood-stains were found on the floor.

Conviction and sentence were confirmed by their Lordships.

MURDER WITH A PENKNIFE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Dungar Uka., who was in September last convicted by Mr. A. C. Wild, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide in respect of his brother Shambhu, whom he stabbed twice with a penknife in the chest, and killed in the course of a quarrel. They had some time been quarrelling as to who should maintain their blind brother, and on the 2nd July last, when they were abusing one another, accused struck his brother with the knife. This was witnessed by the deceased's wife, Dalsi, and by one Mohan who was standing near. Dalsi reported the matter to the Mukhee, who visited the spot and sent a report of the occurrence to the Police. Accused confessed his guilt to the Mukhee, and produced the knife with which the offence had been committed. Two days later, he made a confession before a Second Class Magistrate, which he adhered to in the main before the committing Magistrate. In the Sessions Court he pleaded guilty at first, but on questioning him, it appeared that his allegation was that the wounds inflicted by him were unintentional. As thus accused did not really plead guilty, a certain amount of evidence was recorded. The evidence of the Hospital Assistant showed that the wounds were the cause of death. Such wounds, said the Sessions Judge, must necessarily be likely to cause death, and apparently the deceased died at once. It was admitted by the deceased's wife that the wounds were inflicted in the course of a quarrel. The offence was, therefore, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The assessors asked that the accused should be dealt with as leniently as possible. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their lordships rejected the appeal.

PASSING A FALSE HUNDI.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Hasanalli Allabux, who was convicted by Mr G. D. Madgaokar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Having had two privious convictions against him, it was ordered that accused should be classed as an habitual offender.

The accused was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing Noorbhai Vallibhai of Broach, on the 12th January 1907, to give him leather rolls, value Rs. 155, and Rs. 40 in cash, in exchange for a hundi for Rs. 200, falsely drawn in the name of Fakruddin Mulla Motabhai of Berhanpore, whose nephew, by name Mahamadali Isabhai, the accused represented himself to be. The case for the Crown was based upon the evidence of the complainant Nurbhai, and his workman Hassan, who gave the whole story, corroborated by Moazam Khan, the manager, and Dahya, the turner of the factory, where the rollers were turned and taken away by the accused. At the railway station, the accused consigned the rollers, and returning to the factory, passed the hundi in payment, and took Rs. 45, out of which he returned Rs. 5 to Nurbhai as earnest money for a future order. The 'gumasta' Maneklal proved that the hundi was purchased from Nurbhai, but was returned dishonoured by Fakrudin's firm in Bombay, and Nurbhai was made to repay Rs. 200 with interest. When the complainant got the hundi back dishonoured, he wired and wrote to Fakruddin at Berhanpore, only to get a reply disclaiming all knowledge of the hundi or of the accused. Complainant inquired in Bombay but could not trace the accused. He was subsequently found in Godra jail. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

A WELL-KNOWN minister had lately been appointed to a large "church" in an American city. As he sat absorbed in the preparation of his next day's sermon on a certain Saturday the bell rang and the maid brought up an album with a request from the lady who brought it that he would write in his favourite text, as he was collecting the texts of all the Ministers in the city for a bazaar. With a feeling of some natural irritation at this unwelcome interruption, the minister wrote down hurriedly, "1. Timothy v. 13," and sent down the album to the lady-collector. Shortly afterwards the various collectors met together, and there was much curiosity about the favourite text of the new minister. They took down the Bible, and, looking up the text, read—"And withal they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not." Great wrath and heart-searchings followed, which were only partly appeased later by the new minister's explaining to his own congregation that this was only his favourite text under certain circumstances.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

In the Appeal Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of the appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in favour of three Lingayet cultivators named Lingapa Fakirpa, his brother Nilapa, and Yelapa Sabapa, who had been tried before him for assaulting Basangaoda with sticks on 26th September, which resulted in the man's death the same evening. Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. D. Jathar, Pleader, appeared for the accused: Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Basangaoda was assaulted in a field in Sandigwad, Taluka Ron, because the accused were incensed at his continued bad behaviour towards the wife of No. 2. A cow-boy, who witnessed the assault, came to deceased's house running, and informed Basawa, daughter of the man. She went weeping to the scene of assault, and on seeing her cry, the assailants left off beating her father, and went away. The man was removed to the Police Station, where he named his assailants, and died the same evening.

The defence was that the accused were at Hosur in Bijapur on the day, grinding corn. Believing the "alibi" set up, and disregarding the assessors' verdict of guilty, the Sessions Judge acquitted and discharged them. From this order of acquittal, the Government appealed.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the course of the Appeal Court's Judgment, remarked that ordinarily, the Court was reluctant to interfere with an order of acquittal: the Government must make out a strong case, before this Court could differ from the Lower Court, and set aside such an order as the one with which the Judges had to deal in the present case. There were three eye-witnesses to this fatal assault; then there was the evidence of the witness who saw the accused return from the field, armed with sticks. Then there was the dying declaration of the victim, who had implicated the accused by name. This evidence was strengthened by the indirect evidence in the case. Then there was the motive for the assault, regarding the quarell, over the wife of No. 2. The Sessions Judge seemed not to have appreciated the evidence for the prosecution by the probabilities of the case; judged by this standard, the evidence for the prosecution was strong and convincing. Leaving their lands and houses, why should the accused have gone to Hosur for a week, to grind corn?

Order of acquittal reversed: each accused sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION OF HIGH COURT.

MR. GANESH SADASHIV DANDVATTE, the High Court Pleader of Bombay against whom there was a Full Bench inquiry by the Judges of the High Court, for improper behaviour towards the District Judge of Poona, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, before whom he had been practising, had applied to the High Court for leave to appeal to the Lords of the Privy Council against the order of the Full Bench, suspending him from practice for a period of six months. This penalty had been passed on Mr. Dandvatte under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court.

Prior to the October Vacation of the Court, Mr. Dandvatte had obtained a rule directed to the Government Pleader to show cause why the certificate of appeal to the Privy Council should not be given? At Mr. Dandvatte's desire, who wished to expedite the matter, the case was set down for hearing in the Special Vacation sitting of the Court, held on 31st October, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight and the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod presiding.

The Government Pleader, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, in showing cause against the rule urged, that the certificate in question could not be granted, because of the want of a provision to that effect in the Code of Civil Procedure, and in the Letters Patent, for an appeal in a case of this character. Should Mr. Dandvatte be so advised, he might go direct to the Privy Council and if his appeal was admitted there, notice would be issued on the Judges here to pass the order in accordance with the English practice obtaining in that behalf. It was admitted by Mr. Dandvatte that his application was not under Section 595 of the C. P. C.; therefore there was no law under which the application could be granted. Again there was the fact that Mr. Dandvatte had at the inquiry, through his counsel Mr. Baptista, and in his affidavit, admitted in the main the accusations preferred against him and apologised for them; therefore there were no merits on which the application could be granted, nor had the Court the power to grant it.

Having heard Mr. Dandvatte in reply, the Court reserved judgment: it was pronounced by Mr. Justice Macleod on Thursday, the Court discharging the rule on the Government Pleader with costs and remarking that the Calcutta Weekly Notes case and the Allahabad cases cited in it had no applicability to the present proceedings.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, on the 13th instant:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara and Karnatak. More rain is generally needed for germinated rabi seedlings and for further sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Baroda, and by locusts or insects, in parts of Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, and Baroda. The harvesting of kharif of crops generally continues and thrashing commenced in parts of Konkan, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Thana Ratnagiri, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Rewa Kanthr and Savantvadi, but is retarded in parts of Ahmednagaar, Poona and Bijapur. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The supply of fodder and drinking water is adequate. The agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts Sind, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 19 to 37 per cent. in Deccan 4 to 17 per cent, in Konkan 13 to 30 per cent, in Gujarat 20 to 56 per cent and in Sind 29 to 38 per cent less than normal. During the week ending 2nd instant 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. Kharif prospects are poor in Gujarat and North Deccan and fair in South Deccan and Karnatak. Rabi area sown is generally below normal, and rain is urgently needed for it. The stocks of grain is sufficient. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition and sufficient employment is available.

WITH the object of preserving the fabric of the historic castle of Mont Orgueil (which the Crown has handed over to the guardianship of the States of Jersey), and removing "some excrescences in the form of quite modern buildings, the architecture of which is out of keeping with that of a medieval fortress," the Societe Jersiaise makes a public appeal for funds. The hon. treasurer of the society is Mr. F. J. Bois, 16, Royal-square, St. Helier.

THE general secretary of the North China and Shantung Mission has received a cable stating that the Anglican Bishop in North China (Dr. Scott) has fixed the 28th inst. for the consecration of the new church in Pekin, which has been built partly as a thank offering for the blessings vouchsafed to the mission during the first twenty-five years of Bishop Scott's episcopate, and partly as a memorial of Deaconess Jessie Ransome, who died October 2nd, 1905.

THE STATE BALL IN COLOMBO.

Record Attendance at Queen's House.

THE first State Ball, in honour of His Majesty King Edward's birthday given by H. E. Sir Henry and Lady McCallum, at Queen's House on Friday evening, was in every respect a complete success. The attendance was easily the largest ever seen at Queen's House. From shortly after 9 o'clock, motors, carriages, and rickshaws all brought their quotas until at 9-30, from a cursory glance at the carriages which extended down past the Government buildings and round to the G. O. H., and closely-packed formation of the rickshaws in front of the General Post Office and Queen's House, gave a faint idea of the assembly in the above of Their Excellencies. The house was literally crowded, says the "Ceylon Times" but despite the fact the guests in the ball-room and its vicinity, could scarcely move without jostling each other or treading on the trains of the ladies, everyone enjoyed the dance, which was kept up to an early hour this morning, with a break shortly after midnight for supper.

THE ATTENDANCE.

As has already been stated, the attendance was phenominal. As the earlier guests arrived, they were attended by H. E.'s full staff, which included Captain Curling, A.-D.-C., Major H. E. Walter, extra A.-D.-C., Major Gordon Frazer, C. L. I., Hon. A.-D.-C., Captain A. G. Forbes, C. P. R. C., Hon. A.-D. C., and Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike. A new and welcome departure was made this year by Their Excellencies. Previously it has been the custom for the Governor to welcome his guests as they entered the ball-room, but Sir Henry and Lady McCallum changed the procedure in that they did not appear in the ball-room until the guests had all assembled. The voice of the officer in charge of the Guard-of-honour bringing his men to the general salute, and the strains of the Carnatic Band playing the National Anthem, warned those in the ball-room, and on the verandahs that H.M. the King's representative in Ceylon was approaching. At this time, shortly after 9-30, the ball-room, even with the people standing was more than comfortably filled, and the crush of people also filling the verandah at the top of the main staircase. Their Excellencies were heralded by the Queen's House staff, who immediately preceded Sir Henry and Lady McCallum, accompanied by Madame Albani, and led the way to the raised dais at the north end of the room. Their Excellencies, as they walked towards the platform, bowed and smiled to the large gathering. Scarcely had the Queen's House party seated themselves, than H. E. the Governor, Lady McCallum, and Madame Albani were observed to rise. An unexpected treat was in store for the gathering. Something

UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS

of the Queen's House balls was about to take place. Simultaneously with this movement close observers noticed another full of interest. Miss Barbara Layard, the oldest resident of the island in the room, and Miss Eileen McCallum, the youngest Ceylon resident in the room, were being given special positions, with a totally unobstructed view of the Diva. Scarcely had these movements been perfected than Madame Albani began to sing the National Anthem. It does not require to be mentioned that there was scarcely a movement during the glorious performance. Madame Albani sang two verses of the anthem as only Madame Albani could sing them, and at the conclusion received the thanks of those present. This little surprise packet carried into effect, a part of the ball-room had to be requisitioned for the dancing of the State Lancers. The obtaining of the space of floor required was no easy matter since the room, being practically overcrowded, the people were standing quite close up to the platform. The people immediately in front of the *dais* showed signs of a desire to make room for the double set of lancers, which were to open the ball, but the pressure of the people behind made movement somewhat difficulty. A little persuasion, however, had the effect desired and the gathering in the body of the room learning what was wanted immediately eased the congestion by retreating towards the south end of the room or taking up positions on the verandah. Naturally there was keen interest taken in the state dance, and the dancers took up their places as follows:—

H. H. the Governor and Lady Hutchinson.
His Lordship the Chief Justice and H. E. Lady McCallum.
Brigadier-General Lawrence and Mrs. H. L. Wendt.
Mr. Justice Wendt and Mrs. Walter Pereira.
The Hon. Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., and Mrs. H. W. Brodhurst.
The Hon. Mr. Walter Pereira, K.C. and Mrs. L. W. Booth.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G., and Mrs. J. P. Lewis.
The Hon. Mr. H. W. Brodhurst and Mrs. J. W. B. Davidson.

They formed an interesting group, H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Hugh Clifford, and Mr. Hedgeland appeared in full Windsor dress, while the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wendt also appeared in Court dress, though as befitting the bar in a more sombre colour. To criticise the dancers would be unchivalrous, but it will be sufficient to say that some danced better than others. The Brigadier-General went through the various movements with the ease with which he would conduct big army field manœuvres; H. E. on occasion found himself momentarily minus his partner, while the Col. Secretary was inclined to go adrift in the mass of the grand chain. The Lancers concluded, the red tunicked Guard-of-Honour was withdrawn and the staircase was left clear for the freer passing to and fro of the guests. The programme, comprising 20 dances more, was then initiated and those who wished to sample the excellent floor had to be quick in securing their partners or else they ran the risk of being crowded out. Happily, all were not dancers. Many enjoyed watching the gay scene, while numerous card parties sat at tables in various quiet nooks. Considering the large number of people present, the ball-room was wonderfully cool and it was a pleasing fact to notice that the rain, which had been so merciless during the day, fortunately ceased immediately after dinner time—allowing people to drive or motor to Queen's House in comfort—and did not again prove an unwelcome visitor. This was a happy occurrence as it allowed the dancers to make use of the verandahs and to a certain extent the garden and to again reach their houses without discomfort. The most favoured sitting-out accommodation were the drawing-room and the verandah over-looking the garden.

THE REFRESHMENTS.

Complete in every detail as were all the arrangements, it was only in keeping that the refreshment department and the supper should have been amply provided for. There was an open buffet adjoining the supper table, where light refreshments were continually served with a smartness which was marvellous when one hears in mind the gathering present. The supper room was downstairs, and the arrangements here also illustrated the vast amount of preparation so huge a function entailed. A special table, roped off, was reserved for Their Excellencies, and two long tables stood at right angles to it and stretched the whole length of the room. This not being sufficient to accommodate all those present, little tables were also laid on the verandah. Their Excellencies had with them the party who formed the State lancers and also the following:—The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Hon. Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. L. W. Booth, Mr C. A. Lovegrove, the Hon. Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Figg, the Hon Mr. F. C. Loos, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, His Lordship the Bishop and Mrs. Copleston, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Wood Renton, Madame Albani and Mr. Gye.

"THE KING."

Before leaving the supper room and retracing their steps to the ball-room, His Excellency reminded the gathering that that was the 9th of November. He remarked that he did not require to remind them that the toast of "The King" was always received with unbounded enthusiasm in all parts of the Empire. As the representative of the King Emperor in Ceylon, His Excellency asked the gathering to join with him in drinking to the health of the great monarch who was making his name felt all over the world.

Dancing was then continued until an early hour this morning.—*The Times of Ceylon.*

A CHICAGO telegram to the Central News announces that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given a further sum of £120,000 for the development of Chicago University, which has now benefited by his generosity to the extent of no less than £5,600,000.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has within the past few weeks made a tour through Canada, in the course of which he was received with great enthusiasm in Winnipeg. He was, of course, besieged by newspaper men, who boarded his railway-car, and asked him ingenuous questions on subjects ranging from Oriental immigration to the Canadian corn trade. One of the Winnipeg papers prints an amusing bit of reminiscence by a reporter, who, when a callow youth, interviewed Mr. Kipling on his former visit to Winnipeg some years ago. He approached Mr Kipling before he had left the car, and was "mildly peering" through the window at the town, and asked him the stock question: "What do you think of our city"? Mr. Kipling turned gravely round and said: "My young friend, as I have not yet got out of my car I do not see that any impressions I may have formed of Winnipeg would be of any interest to anybody. As to my opinions on other matters, those that I think worth while I give in my books. I have played every end of this newspaper game myself, so I don't think you need waste your time. Every reporter has his failures and his successes. You can put down this morning's assignment as one of your failures."

"THE TOTE."

In the Coming Season.

A great deal of speculation has been roused as to the Calcutta Turf Club's intentions for the approaching season with regard to Book-makers and what totalisators were to be used, says the Calcutta *Empire*. Though the Stewards had practically come to a sort of decision some months ago as to the methods to be employed, no definite proposals were adopted till last week. The deliberations have been long and protracted. Every conceivable pro and con has been thoroughly gone into and the final edicts that have been arrived at will no doubt meet with the support and approval of all sportsmen.

A great change has been inaugurated in the ring. For the coming season the Stewards have decided to permit only twelve book-makers in the big ring. These will be carefully selected and naturally will be composed of India's biggest and most respected Turf accountants, and in the hands of the Stewards there should be no fear of the choice being misplaced. The question of only allowing "win" betting has been under consideration, and though there is a concensus of opinion in favour of allowing the book-makers to bet "place" as well, nothing definite has been as yet decided. The matter is still a partly open one. In the small ring (eastern enclosure) the Stewards have decided to allow no book-makers whatsoever. During the coming season, therefore, as decided upon at present, twelve book-makers only will be allowed to carry on business.

To meet the requirements of the betting public there will be two totalizators, of the form of totalizator which was inaugurated at the last monsoon meetings. In the first enclosure a ten-rupee tote will meet the demands of the big backers. The building in which this will be housed is rapidly approaching completion. It is oval shaped and contains thirty-four windows for the sale of Win and Place tickets, twenty windows for paying out, two change offices and one I. O. U. office. The boards shewing the totals are towards the upper end of the building and can be seen with ease from all spots. The dividend board is at the side of the total boards above the roof. The boards showing the details of the dividends will be placed in a prominent position. In front of the upper end of the tote house at a convenient height an electric number board indicating the starters is to be placed. The win and place selling windows will be grouped on each side of the oval at the upper end, while the pay out windows will be similarly arranged at the bottom end. The I. O. U. office is at the upper end and forms a division between the win and place offices, and the change offices are in the centre of the building on either side.

In the eastern enclosure (monsoon enclosure) there will be a two-rupee tote, housed in the building which was used for the past monsoon meeting. The number of offices, for the present, will be twelve win selling and twelve place selling with an adequate number for paying out. The selling offices will face East and paying out of West, as at the last meeting. If business warrants it the number of windows will be materially increased, and the small punter will have every opportunity of making his bets. There will also be two change offices in this building and the total, number and dividend board will be hoisted above the roof as formerly. In both totalizators numbers will be displayed above the windows shewing on what horse or horses tickets can be procured at the indicated office. The electric bell will be on both totalizators and will be worked as it has been hitherto. Various other improvements in the working of the systems will be introduced which it is anticipated will allow the public better facilities for betting. A good feature will be the late paying out offices. These offices will pay out over all races during the whole afternoon.

The new stand which is rapidly nearing completion is on similar lines to the other two, with the exception that it is able to accommodate almost as many people as the others combined. The paddock has been much enlarged and now extends to the big Totalizator House. The book-makers stands are immediately behind the new stand and to the East of the new Totalizator House. They are well up and situated in a cool picturesque spot between two rows of trees. The whole of the enclosures afford more than ample room for the requirements of a huge attendance. A patent electric timing clock, which the starter switches on from the starting post, will be placed at the judge's box. This clock has been proved a thorough success in other racing centres. It is also on the tapis that on the big race days racing will start much earlier, with a luncheon interval. This should prove acceptable as the weather at the time of the year permits of a mid-day outing. It is certainly better than having to rush through seven or eight races in a short afternoon. The course proper has been well looked after; money and labour has not been spared on it and thanks to the energies and attention of Mr. Hutchison, the Secretary, the track will be in the pink of condition. Other improvements are in progress and the coming season's racing will in all probability eclipse anything of past years both in fields and general appointments.

A KASHMIR SAINT.

Silent for 50 Years.

A Hindu resident of Mirpur in Jammu writes to a contemporary:—"A revered Hindu Saint, by name Bawa Moni Sahib (The Silent Saint) passed away a Mirpur (Jammu) on the 19th October at 5 p.m During his long fifty years' sojourn at Mirpur he never uttered a single word which could be understood by anyone around him. What wondrous tongue he spoke no man knows. Every day hundreds of pious people, men and women, flocked around him to pay homage and adoration. Since his boyhood, it is said, he had lived stark naked, resolutely disdaining even a loin cloth. He abode in a public lane which was always full of busy people, yet he moved as he listed in his sacred nudity, neither ashamed nor causing shame. His age was well over a hundred years. The Maharajah of Kashmir visited several times, purposely coming from Jammu and Kashmir for that holy purpose, made handsome presents to him, including precious Kashmir shawls and large sums of money. But the saint never touched gifts; indeed he meekly spurned them. A devout Sikh priest looked tenderly after him, and gave him morsels of food with his own hands. For days, however, he would refuse to partake of food. After his death a dispute arose among the common people, some of whom wanted to bury him and others wanted to consign his remains to the blessed river. At last the former counsel prevailed; and the corpse, after being taken round the city followed by horses and planquins fitly caparisoned for so grand a burden, was buried. The concourse of mourning people who followed the solemn procession mustered quite 20,000 strong. The bazaar through which it passed is a mile in length; even so the crowd was so great that hardly passage was left. Balconies and roofs were also thronged. Many photographs were taken of this saints as well as of the procession which was held on this melancholy occasion. During his stay at Mirpur he could have collected many lakhs of rupees had he cared for money."

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "OLYMPIA."

The Anchor line s s "Olympia" will sail from No 2 Victoria Dock this morning with following passengers. Medical inspection at 7-30 a. m. sharp.

To London—Mr W J Turnbull, Mrs Turnbull, Mr P K Yeats, Mr L French, Mrs French and infant, Capt H A L Heppes, Mrs Heppes, Miss Harrison, Capt H C Hird, Mrs D de S Bray infant and nurse, Mr M Keane, Mr R H Mrack Mason.

To Liverpool—Major Keyworth, Mrs Keyworth and 2 children, Mrs K Hewlett, Mrs L L Templeton, Mr W J Hart.

As Prince Eitel Friedrich and the Princess were proceeding through the Charlottenburger Chaussee to Potsdam in an automobile in the evening their car collided with a cyclist named Sandke, who was thrown off his machine. He was rather badly injured in the head and hip and rendered unconscious. The Prince attended to the unfortunate man, and took him in his car to the ambulance station. After his wounds had been bound up his Royal Highness drove him home.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1907.

TEN YEARS IN POONA.

READERS who wish to learn something of the work of the Cowley Fathers, who now stand in peril in this presidency, cannot do better than read "Indian Jottings, from Ten Years' Experience in and around Poona City," which the Reverend Father Elwin of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, has just published through Mr. Murray. As the preface modestly sets forth, the book is not a history of mission work in India in general, or the Poona City Mission in particular. Nor does it deal with the social and political aspects of the people. It is the outcome of some ten years' experience, first among the Hindus of Poona city and latterly amongst country folk in the village of Yerandawana and its neighbourhood. It only tells of the ordinary life and surroundings of mission work and the manner of native life. Throughout the book Father Elwin has aimed at careful accuracy of expression that he may not be misunderstood. All that is told is the outcome of his own personal observations. Everything connected with Hindu customs and observations has been gathered first-hand from the people themselves. At the same time, he adds, it should be remembered that what he has written is chiefly the outcome of experiences in Poona city and the surrounding district and not of other parts of India where customs differ. The account of the mission work will interest a large number of persons, but there is instructive and sprightly reading for the general public as well. Father Elwin's description of Poona city is lucid. He regards it as a fair type of a purely native city, "because it has perhaps moved less with the times than any other." The Poona of to-day, he thinks, is probably not unlike the Poona of many years ago, except that it has lost whatever magnificence it may have possessed when it was the capital of the Maratha kingdom. It is probable, he writes, "that the down-grade tendency which is still in progress may have been in operation for many years. A more dilapidated, filthy and wretched place than the Poona of to-day could not well be imagined." Here is work for the Sanitary Commissioner; also for the missionary, for Father Elwin adds: "It is not the bad smells and tumble-down buildings and narrow unhealthy lanes which make the place appear so repulsive. It is the abomination of idolatry seen in actual operation which strikes a visitor with a horror that does not grow less the oftener he sees it. Probably there is no city in India so infested with idols as Poona." He describes the form of worship adopted, and concludes "it is a most pitiful sight to see a man ministering to a stone."

Father Elwin advocates the building of a new city on a new site, as to purify the present city has now become an impossibility, the sub-soil being saturated with the dirt of ages. We do not know that Father Elwin has the D. P. H. or that he has the opinion of a sanitary engineer or expert to quote to support of his own, but he paints a terrible picture of the city in which the Government of Bombay elects to spend the greater part of its time and in which it is rapidly transferring all its public offices. In the gullies, he says, every sort of abomination has accumulated for ages. Now and then a feeble show is made of clearing them out and a good deal of black slime is ladled on to the road and after lying there for some time is carried away. During the rains the contents of these gullies are partially set in motion and the evil odours which are then set loose must be smelt to be believed. A small proportion of the filth gets washed into the river, but the greater part remains behind. Many of the gullies are filled to the surface with accumulations of sewage. To attempt now to drain Poona city would probably only intensify the mischief by stirring the polluted soil. These are Father Elwin's statements and belief, hence he advocates the destruction of the present city. Not yet content, he condemns the Municipality. Municipal officials may at times be seen perambulating the place on rounds of inspection. The state of things which they see and for which they are officially responsible, ought, he thinks, to fill them with consternation. Dust-bins are provided at street corners, into which people are requested to throw their refuse. The system might be a very good one if the bins were emptied with anything like regularity; but when they remain unemptied for days together and are overflowing with rotten refuse, they become themselves centres of corruption, and what was meant to be a cure becomes worse than the disease. He inveighs against the water-supply, especially the canal which brings the water in from the lake. It is an open ditch and when people find their way to it they are generally not content with merely drinking the water, but as likely as not they will bathe and wash their clothes in it. "The water passes through filtering-beds before it enters the city; but how far this is efficient may be judged by the colour of the water in the rains, when one might sometimes suppose that one was drinking tea instead of water." Merely as a place of commerce, says Father Elwin in another chapter, Poona has suffered greatly on account of plague, and trade has been so dislocated and scattered through the yearly exodus of the citizens that it is doubtful whether it will ever recover itself. If the influence which the city exercises in this part of India, and which it has never used for good, should be on the wane, it "may be that this is one of the blessings which the visitation of plague was meant to bring. Such is the city of Poona, so far as we can put it into words. But no amount of word-painting or power of imagination would enable anyone who has ever seen it to form a correct mental picture of that squalid, pathetic, absorbingly interesting and yet altogether diabolical, place known as Poona city."

It is not often a Missionary writes about politics, but Father Elwin devotes a chapter to the subject. He says that in Poona there are young men who make plots and plan mischief. And though such men are generally cowards, a few have been found with sufficient courage to carry their plots into execution. Generally, he finds, they do not venture to exhibit their disloyalty in any more open fashion than rudeness of speech and manner when they see an Englishman who they think is not likely to retaliate. "Men such as these have freed themselves from whatever restraints their obligations as Hindus involved, and never having put themselves within reach of Christian teaching, they are practically without a religion. The sort of character likely to be developed under such circumstances can easily be imagined and it is to be feared that they form a seriously large proportion now growing up. Except for their lack of cohesion and courage they might easily become a dangerous element in the country." In the opinion of Father Elwin, the better understanding between Indians and Europeans, which seemed to have made progress a few years back, appears to be on the wane. Nearly all Hindus, says the writer, are courteous by nature, but with the acquisition of English they often lose much of their natural politeness. They have, unfortunately, got to think that rudeness is one of our national characteristics and they try to imitate it. "It is to be feared that there is some ground for their superstition. That many Englishmen get into a brusque and discourteous way of speaking to natives when there has been no rudeness on their part, is a true indictment." More often than not, it is recorded, the new comers to India are the worst offenders in this respect. But it is also true that Indians can be exceedingly provoking, not only the student but the lower classes who are occasionally very insolent. "And just as by nature Indians have the most graceful manners, probably, of any people in the world, so when they have once cast off their good manners, there are no people who can be so aggressively and irritatingly rude; and it is this fact which generally accounts for the unfortunate instances now and again of violence on the part of Europeans towards Indians. The Englishman gets exasperated beyond control by the cool insolence of an Indian, who answers with consummate rudeness, and continues to hold his ground when told to go." It is the duty of missionaries to improve both races, and we are glad that Father Elwin has had the courage to tell both of their shortcomings. The reader of his book must be profited by its perusal.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

THE report on public instruction in the Baroda State for the year 1905-1906 is very satisfactory reading. The total number of English and vernacular institutions is 689, with 68,123 pupils, excluding a large number of village schools which have been transferred to the Local Boards. There is one college in the capital town, and three high schools at important centres for higher education. The college achieved striking successes at the University examinations, and the high schools have also done well at the Matriculation examination. Baroda is not free from the proverbial poverty of Indian students, and a liberal allowance is made for scholarships for the encouragement of poor and promising youths. H. H. the Maharaja, who is an ardent patron of learning, and is anxious to promote education of all kinds in his territory, dispenses a sum of over Rs. 11,000 per annum out of his own privy purse in scholarships. A subsidy is also given to enable deserving youths to go to Europe for studying its arts and industries. The Maharaja has himself set a splendid example to his subjects by giving a liberal education not only to his sons, but to his daughter, who was studying in England during the year under report. The impetus given by His Highness to education has met with a satisfactory response from his people, save that, here as elsewhere, the Mahomedans are lagging far behind the Hindoos. We regret to see that in the Baroda College, out of 206 students there are only 5 Mahomedans while out of a total 1146 pupils in the three High Schools only 39 are Mahomedans. Indeed, their attendance at all the English institutions is exceedingly meagre, and it would be worth the while of His Highness to apply his mind towards devising means for rendering English education more popular among this class of his subjects.

The Gaekwar was the first in India to introduce compulsory primary education. It was commenced in the Amreli Division, where in 1905-6 there were 41 schools and 2,595 pupils, and has since been extended to other parts of the State. So well has the scheme of vernacular education prospered under the fostering care of His Highness, that the percentage of pupils attending school in relation to the population of school-going age in his State is by far the largest. The percentage is 44 for boys and 8·9 for girls, which is twice that of another progressive State, Mysore, and it is also far ahead of that of the Bombay Presidency, where the proportion of boys and girls attending school is 28·82 and 5·37 per cent. respectively. The ordinary schools for girls are supplemented by Zenana classes, where young women are given education with an eye to their special requirements. A commencement has been made with English education and, if the experiment succeeds, it is in contemplation to start a high schools for girls. After all is said, the Minister of Education sums up with the observation that "female education is a very delicate question which requires careful handling and cautious advancement. The interests of low-castes who number altogether 163,000 are not neglected. Their schools are attended by 1,210 children, who in addition to free instruction, are supplied gratis with school requisites such as slates, pens and books. The various forest and other aboriginal tribes are similarly cared for. They are provided with three boarding schools for boys and one for girls. Education is reported to have produced a very healthy influence on their habits and mode of life. They are becoming more temperate, and "a change for the better has been observed in their social and religous customs, their manners towards one another, their dress, speech, occupation and daily life." The Maharaja has avoided the mistake of confining education within a narrow groove. Provision is made for technical and industrial education, side by side with purely literary instruction. The Kala Bhawan (Temple of Art) is at the head of these institutions which comprise an agricultural school, industrial and manual training classes, as well as music schools. The report is a record of satisfactory progress all round under the Minister of Education, Mr. A. M. Masani, who is cordially thanked by the State for his efficient management of the Department under his control.

A KING, A PRESIDENT—AND THE ALMIGHTY.

THE *Empire* telegram on another page is the "newsiest" that has come through the cable for a long time. It tells how even such an admirable President as Theodore Roosevelt can make mistakes, one of which is not only of a colossal character, but of that kind which one would suppose the veriest tyro in the art of Government would not have been guilty of. Mr. Roosevelt, by endeavouring to eliminate the dictum ("In God we trust," from the new coinage has violated the religious instincts of the most religious people on earth. With all their strivings after the filthy; with all their Christian Science, Dowieism, Mormonism and Faith-healing, the Americans are outwardly and professedly a religious people. From the psalm-singing, ebony-hued "brudder" in the plantations of Georgia, to the hustling millionaire in Wall Street, religion throbs loudly in the pulse of the people. The Americans never forget that their nation began with a race of martyrs, who sailed away from England in the *Mayflower* to escape the persecution which their countrymen had subjected them for conscience' sake. To this day the American's national hero is not their Nelson or Wellington, but George Washington, "the man who never told a lie." Hence it follows that the man, even the Pres ident, who offers an insult to the national sentiment of the American people, will receive scant mercy for his rudeness. Theodore Roosevelt has himself dealt the last blow to his waning popularity. He violated the feelings of his best friends when he tried to foist upon them a spelling foreign to their education. They laughed his "reform" out of court. Even his own daughter refused to write one word of her love-letters—she was then a-courting—in the Presidential orthography; and her father, quick to discover his mistake, dropped his "nu spelling buk" like a hot brick. Now, if the *Empire* message is to be credited, the Rooseveltian spelling fiasco is to have another phase. As to the expungement of the motto "In God we trust" from the new American coinage, it is certain that no such sacrilege would be tolerated in England. The coins of Britain have borne the title of the British Monarch "Defender of the Faith" for three hundred years, and still bear them. Every farthing and penny issued from the Mint bears this honourable title, anomalous though it be in regard to a monarch who wears his crown solely owing to his professing the Protestant faith, the "Faith" he "defends" being that of Rome. However, there is no more intention of abolishing this Royal title than of expunging the Almighty from the title specifically conferred upon the King on his accession to the Throne. He is "Edward VII., *by the Grace of God* of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." To expunge the recognition of the Omnipotent from the King's title would be regarded as a retrograde step, which would arouse the abhorrence of the whole British people.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delhi," with the China mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Monday the 18th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden yesterday morning.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Sultan" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 14th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. GREENFIELD, C. B., accompanied by one Staff Officer, will proceed from Bombay to Deolali on the 17th instant, on inspection duty, returning to Bombay on completion.

MR. ALEC MIDDLETON, Madame Albani's representative in India, has arrived in Bombay to arrange the details of the concerts to be given at the Town Hall on November 30th, December 2nd and 4th. The plan of seats will be opened at Messrs. Soundy's on Monday next.

THE Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory has asked to be informed as soon as possible of the probable requirements of the Punjab for plague prophylactic fluid during the next six months, in order that he may be enabled to make arrangements for its supply in the proper time and to comply with all demands.

A TELEGRAM from Ranchi, dated November 14th, says:—"The opening ceremony of the Purulia-Ranchi Railway came off to-day in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included Sir Andrew Fraser, who was accompanied by Lady Fraser and his Staff. The weather was exceptionally fine and the entire ceremony passed off without a hitch."

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Oriental," under the command of Captain W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 1st November, arrived in Harbour at 1-30 p.m. yesterday, having left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 10th idem, and was due here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, her late arrival being due to her having encountered cyclonic disturbances causing very heavy seas.

THE Kankeshawar Nageshawar Fairs will be held at Mandwa on Sunday and Monday the 17th and 18th instants, and to meet the convenience of the large numbers attending the Fairs, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company have decided to run two steamers daily for four days viz., Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from Mody Bunder, leaving at 7-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. (S. T.) and returning from Mandwa at 10-15 a.m. and 5-15 p.m., respectively.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—The release of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh was a matter which, of course, rested solely with the discretion of those who spirited these gentlemen away from the Punjab to Burma. The clemency which promoted this Royal Birthday gift may be wise or it may be rash according as one regards the effect likely to be produced on the two prisoners by seven months' privacy in Mandalay Jail. In September it was quite impossible on public grounds to give Lajpat Rai's near relatives access to him under any conditions; in November he can be set free to all the world—because in the interval has been passed the Seditious Meetings Bill? Presumably the authorities have secured the necessary guarantees, and in any case the two are bound to be marked men, whose proceedings will be carefully watched in the future. What strikes one most forcibly about the affair is the bad stage management. If this was to be a Birthday concession, why not have publicly announced it on the proper date, the 8th November? The idea apparently was to keep the matter a secret till the Viceroy's arrival in Mandalay. The result has been that the news has leaked out before any official explanation of any kind is forthcoming. A Government that has had to pass a special Secrets Act to tie its officials' tongues should be more cautious about undertaking the rôle of grand conspirator.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

IMPERIAL PRFFERENCE FOR INDIA:

AS A NON-PARTISAN MEASURE.

BY

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

The case for Indian Imperial Preference stands on a different footing from Colonial Preference, in this respect, that it could be adopted in all its main details equally by Free-Traders or by Protectionists—or by any section of these two parties—and consequently it admits of being discussed as a strictly non-partisan reform, that ought to commend itself to all parties in the State. In endeavouring to establish his point to-day, I propose to neglect—or rather, to set off against each other—two important considerations that may fairly be dealt with separately and subsequently, when once the general economic advantages of Indian Preference have been proved both to Free-Traders and to Protectionists. These two postponed considerations are—(1) that Preference, when it consists only in a remission of existing taxation, should make provision for the loss of revenue involved and (2) that a system of fiscal solidarity between two communities of the British Empire, differing in race, must obviously have great political advantages over a system of fiscal hostility.

The existing fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and India are briefly these: (1) India levies an import-duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on British (as on foreign) manufactured and other goods, such as Yorkshire woollens, Sheffield cutlery and hardware, Northampton boots and shoes, Leicester and Nottingham hosiery, and so forth, with no countervailing excise-duty; (2) by special legislation, India levies an import-duty of 3½ per cent. ad valorem on English and Scottish cotton cloths, (as on foreign), with a countervailing excise-duty of equal amount on the products of Indian cotton-factories; (3) the United Kingdom levies an import-duty of 5d. per lb. (equal to about 70 per cent. ad. valorem) on all tea (including Indian) and heavy import-duties on all coffee, all sugar, all tobacco, whether produced by Indians or by foreigners.

SHALL WE BE REGARDED AS FOREIGNERS.

Thus, the above-named commodities, when brought from Madras to Calcutta are free, when brought from London to Calcutta are taxed as stated—when brought from Ireland to England are free, when brought from India to England are taxed as stated. Under this system Liverpool gives a full preference to Glasgow or Cork; but treats Calcutta or Bombay as foreigners.

Imperial Preference would, so far as possible, abolish all these custom-house barriers between the United Kingdom and India. It would give free entry in Indian ports to British goods—Lancashire cottons going from Liverpool to Dublin are not taxed, why should Lancashire goods be taxed in Bombay, unless we wish the Indian to regard the Briton as a foreigner? And similarly, it would give free entry in British ports to Indian goods—the British house-wife would get her good Indian tea, coffee and sugar at far less than they now cost her, and her good man would get his tobacco far more cheaply than now. I will not dwell on the "boom" that must inevitably ensue in Lancashire and all our other manufacturing districts, and the untold advantages to the Indian producers—lest my argument should assume a Protectionist flavour. It is sufficient here if I point out the immense blessing that would accrue to the hundreds of millions of Indian consumers, who would get their simple requirements of cotton and woollen clothing, cutlery, hardware, and so forth, in abundance at a cheaper rate than now—and the similar blessing to millions of British consumers of tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and so forth.

Now, from the point of view of Free Trade, I venture to affirm—speaking with the responsibility of an Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in the University of Calcutta, and accepting that responsibility as binding me publicly to defend my thesis against all responsible critics—that the scheme of Imperial Preference for India that I have here roughly sketched, conforms in every respect to the strictest canons of the straitest sect of the followers of Richardo, Mill, Bastiat, and the other authorities of that school. And the grounds on which I base that opinion are as follows :—

A RE-ARRANGEMENT OF DOMESTIC FISCAL RELATIONS.

1.—No fiscal changes are asked for, except in the direction of remission of taxation—that is, in the direction of Free Trade.

2.—No additional taxation on the imports of foreign goods, either into the United Kingdom or into India, is necessarily involved. Consequently, there is not the ghost of a reason for supposing either that the trade with foreign countries would not progress as before—probably it would progress more rapidly than hitherto, because of the increased purchasing powers of British and Indian consumers—or that the foreigner will have any cause for resentment.

3.—India is not only a part of the British Empire but also—not being a self-governing colony—she is as directly under the control of the Imperial Parliament as England, Scotland, or Ireland. Consequently any re-arrangement of the fiscal relations between us that may be determined on by the Imperial Parliament is a matter of purely domestic concern, with which no foreigner has anything whatever to do. Personally, I think that the same rule holds with regard to the relations between the United Kingdom and our self-governing Colonies; and I do not think that many Britons really, in their heart of hearts, dissented from Lord Lansdowne's theory that Germany had no right to interfere between the United Kingdom and Canada in fiscal matters. But even allowing that opinions may differ about this, the point I wish to make here is, that the case is far stronger in regard to the fiscal relations between the United Kingdom and India—which are as much and as solely the domestic concern of the British Imperial Parliament as is the regulation of the relations between Lancashire and Yorshire, or between England and Scotland.

4.—With regard to the practical application of the points relating to the foreign trade dealt with in the preceding paragraphs (2) and (3), it has always been admitted by all the more responsible advocates of Imperial Preference for India, that it behoves them very clearly and certainly to establish the conclusion that, however greatly the British trade with India may be stimulated and increased by this reform, it will in no way injure the foreign trade.

THE OPINIONS OF GREAT STATESMEN

When the attention of the Government of India was first directed to this question in the summer of 1903, Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, the able and far-seeing Finance Minister of Lord Curzon's Cabinet—to whose elaborate researches into the minutiæ of Indian trade the world is more indebted than to any other living authority except perhaps Sir Charles Elliott—warned both the Government of India and the Home Government of the infinite importance of obtaining full information, both on this point, and on the actual value of the preference that could be given to Indian commodities in the Imperial markets.

Lord Curzon, in his famous despatch of October 22, 1903, fully adopted Sir Edward's cautious views; and while he warmly demanded for India the rights of Retaliation and Reciprocity in fiscal matters, he declared that at that time the information on these other points at the disposal of the Indian authorities was not sufficiently full to enable them to come to any very certain conclusion as to the value of Imperial Preference.

But on the 15th of August in the present year, 1907, Sir Edward Law issued a Manifesto in an important Lancashire journal—which has since been copied or quoted throughout the Press—in which he lays it down as now definitely established that in the long run Imperial Preference between the United Kingdom and India will largely benefit the latter country and its peoples. Its advantages for English and Scottish manufactures have never been in doubt; and now it is admitted that India, even if at first she is not so large or immediate a gainer as the United Kingdom, can never be a loser, and will ultimately benefit as largely as any.

I think no reasonable man can read the Manifesto of this most distinguished Indian financier, together with his Minute attached to Lord Curzon's Despatch of 1903, without being convinced of the accuracy of his conclusion. He shows with absolutely crushing logic, and in the minutest detail, not only that foreign countries will have no practical or sentimental reason for resenting closer trade-relations between the United Kingdom and her greatest dependency, but also that there is not a single foreign customer of India who can afford to do without (or even to diminish) his purchases of Indian exports, for in every case those Indian goods are the mainstay of his own industrial system. Every diminution of such purchases by Germany, France or Italy would only mean the throwing out of employment of German French or Italian working-men—and the whole fiscal system of those countries and especially of Germany and France, is especially devised with the object of increasing industrial employment. They are not in the least likely to neglect this cardinal object of their policy, merely out of pique.

5.—And thus, while the practical working of Imperial Preference in the particular case of India is in the direction of Free Trade, and increased employment both in the United Kingdom and in India, it in no way really contravenes the doctrines of the "Free Trade" school. For as these two great industrial communities will form one vast fiscal unit, even if (for revenue purposes or national convenience) it be necessary to retain the existing import-duties on foreign goods—thereby giving Preference within the fiscal unit—that is a necessity which exist in every civilised community and has always been practised and approved by even the strictest disciples of the Free Trade school.

A FAR-REACHING POLICY.

It is thus evident that the establishment of Imperial Preference for India, in lieu of its existing anomalous fiscal system, will mean a greater extension of Free Trade, by far, than the world has ever seen, or is ever likely to see again. That Free Trade area will contain one-fifth of the whole human race, and those the most advanced, the richest, and the most industrious communities on earth. Ought not the prospect to fire the imagination of every real Free-Trader? To put it at the very lowest, is it not at any rate worth the while of every Free-Trader to support this great Free Trade experiment.

And if British Free-Traders ought to approve of Imperial Preference for India, I think it ought equally to commend itself to the whole body of loyalists among those Indians practically the whole of educated India to a man—who advocate "Swadeshi" or "boycott," that is, pure Protection for Indian products. For there is not one of them who supposes for a moment that their ideal has the faintest chance of being realised in its entirety, so long as India remains attached to the British Crown and controlled by the Imperial Parliament.

But half-a-loaf is better than no bread. Preferential trade-relations with the United Kingdom—a rich commercial community that has not the slightest wish to protect its manufactures against Indian competition, as all the foreigners do—will at any rate put everyone on a level, relieve India from the dumping of protected goods, and leave her free to utilise as best she can the natural advantages she possesses of abundant materials and cheap labour. And if, for the sake of this, and for reciprocity, India consents to admit Lancashire cotton-goods and other British manufactures free, she will have the set-off of getting the abolition of the excise-duty on Indian cotton-goods which is absolutely the most hated tax in India, and the one that causes most ill-will between rulers and ruled.

EXPORT TRADE AT STAKE.

And lastly, the Government of India should warmly support Imperial Preference, as an insurance of the export trade of India, and in that way an insurance of its financial stability as a great debtor nation. Mr. Morley tells us that the foreigners—practically the protected nations of the world—have already captured more than three-fourths of the exports of India, and are every year increasing their lead. Sir Edward Law in his Minute shows us how this has been managed, in such important lines as oil-seeds, raw jute, etc., etc.—Britain used to buy the seeds, press them by British labour, and sell the oil to the foreigner—but the foreigner now puts a prohibitive duty on the oil, and not only admits the raw material practically free, but also, by heavily subsidizing lines of great steamers for the Indian trade, enables the German and other manufacturers to obtain those raw materials at a far cheaper price than is possible for British manufacturers. In these circumstances, the ultimate result must be, that the foreign protected nations will take practically the whole of the Indian export trade.

And the danger of that to the Indian Government is, inter alia, that it will put the Indian export-trade absolutely at the mercy of those foreign Governments, and make it liable to be absolutely destroyed by a great European war. If German colonial expansion should render Germany independent of the Indian supply of the raw materials for her manufactures, she will be free to impose such taxation as may suit herself or her colonies—and a great European war would obviously destroy the European trade to the countries affected by it, and perhaps to others.

A preference on Indian wheat—though it would be of infinite value to India, as Sir Charles Elliot has often pointed out, as her best insurance against famine—is not an essential of a scheme of Indian Imperial Preference. If that Preference were conceded, in a very short space of time India would be in a position to provide the whole food supply of the United Kingdom (as well as a reserve for her own possible requirements in time of famine), probably at a price that would ultimately undersell the American producers. But as such a Preference as this is obviously a contentious subject, I have purposely excluded its consideration from this brief study of the essentials of the question.

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RUBIES AND DIAMONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read a paragraph in your esteemed paper of yesterday (page 5, column 6), that "M. Bordate a French savant, informs the Academy of Science that corundum, next to diamond, is the hardest substance found in nature, and that it can be transformed into rubies and topazes under the action of Radium."

I beg to state that—while admitting corundum to be the next hardest substance to diamond, which is acknowledged by all scientific men, and also that it can be transformed into rubies, which also is admitted by men of science—the ruby is produced from corundum and regret to have to differ from M. Bordat that corundum can be transformed into topazes, because it is naturally impossible. While the ruby and sapphire are corundum, the topaz belongs to chrysolite substance. Hence the impossibility of reducing the hardness of corundum to the softness of the topaz. I have no other motive in contradicting M. Bordat's statement than to prevent the public from being misled on a scientific point. I don't mind what milk men of science may give the public to drink in Europe, but I would not like to see men of science in India laugh at the European knowledge of such matters.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla, Punjab.

November 15.

TRAINS TO POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe the morning passenger train schedule has been altered—which is an improvement. Could the authorities (G. I. P. Ry.) not see their way to have a later departure hence for the 3-45 p.m. (afternoon train), and earlier arrival at Poona—say departure 4-15 p.m. Bombay, arrival 10 p.m. Poona? This will indeed be a boon to all concerned and I for one will be grateful.—Yours, &c.,

A FREQUENT PASSENGER.

"ART PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSE."

The claim of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons to be considered Art Publishers to the Universe will surely never be disputed. Their engravings and cards and calendars and other artistic publications are without parallel and will certainly never be surpassed. This year they have two thousand entirely new sets of Christmas and New Year's cards, all of them original and all beautiful.

It has been ruled that Officers of the Civil Veterinary and Agricultural Departments in the Punjab are not permitted to take privilege leave during the summer months, in addition to the period of their recess in the hills, if the total of such leave and recess would exceed two months.

WHOLE-HOGGERS HILARIOUS.

MR. BALFOUR: PROTECTIONIST!

Illness of the Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Conference at Birmingham unanimously adopted Mr. Chaplin's motion, mentioned on November 5, advocating a full Tariff Reform programme.

Mr. Balfour will address the Conference to-night. His speech has been anticipated with the greatest interest.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Balfour, addressing the Birmingham Conference, said the Fiscal Movement, which originated in public discontent with Free Trade, independently of Mr. Chamberlain, had been gaining in strength for the last two years.

Since the Colonial Conference, it was no longer possible to entertain misgivings as to the feasibility of Free Trade within the Empire.

The first duty of the Unionists on resuming office would be to summon the Conference so hastily dissolved, and to open the door which the Government had so rashly closed.

He could not take a better text than Mr. Chaplin's resolution, to which he heartily subscribed.

LATER.

Liberal Government consider Mr. Balfour as elusive as ever, refusing to enter into details while apparently the giving first place to tariff reform. The *Morning Post* says the suggestion to resummon the Conference is the only real advance beyond the former position. It regrets that Mr. Balfour has refused a direct answer to Liberal challenges as to the taxation of corn, meat and butter which are necessary.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Tariffites are simply hilarious at Mr. Balfour's acceptance of the Protectionist Resolution at the Birmingham Conference. But his speech was elusive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is now out of danger, but at one time his condition gave rise to the gravest alarm and oxygen was administered.

It is hoped that he will be able to return to London to-morrow.

He has had a refreshing sleep, is able to sit up, and is bright and cheerful.

He has telegraphed to his political agent at Sterling: "Illness was solely due to overwork and am progressing excellently."

To-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet has been postponed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has passed a good night and his improvement is maintained.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Financier's Suicide.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from New York state that Mr. Cortelyou in a speech attributed the financial crisis to the hoarding of money. He deprecated any hasty ill-considered measure of currency reform. This statement is regarded as significant as representing President Roosevelt's views.

LATER.

Mr. Barney, ex-President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, has committed suicide.

ROOSEVELT'S INDISCRETION

Presidential Sacrilege.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has caused a furious outcry in America by his proposal to erase the inscription "*In* God we Trust" from the new coinage. As his reason for the abolition he declares that the old inscription was dangerously close to sacrilege. The Ecclesiastics, however, are indignant and demand the restitution of the words.

A repetition of the Rooseveltian spelling-reform fiasco is probable.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Bryan's Candidture.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Bryan has announced that he would accept the democratic nomination for the Presidency.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Colliers Appeal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The New South Wales miners are appealing for sympathetic action by all the collieries of the Commonwealth and by Trades Unions directly or indirectly connected with the coal industry, thus threatening a general paralysis of business.

EX-PREMIER ARRESTED.

Alleged Murderous Plot.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Montenegrin ex-Premier, M. Radovic, has been arrested for complicity in the plot to assassinate Prince Nicholas and his family. He had fled to Austria.

MOROCCO.

Pretender a Prisoner.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Reuter telegraphing from Mogador, states that Maley Hafid is practically a prisoner at Marrakesh. He has lost his troops by desertion.

TRANSVAAL ASIATICS.

Guru Sentenced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from Johannesburg state that the Hindu priest who was charged with residing in the Transvaal without a permit, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE THIRD DUMA.

The New President.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

M. Golubeff, Member of the Privy Council, opened the third Duma on behalf of the Tsar amid enthusiastic cheers for His Majesty.

M. Chomjakoff, an Octobrist Member, has been elected President.

KAISER IN THE COVERTS.

Shooting at Windsor.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Royal Party has been shooting in Windsor Forest.

THE DERBY GOLD CUP.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby Cup:—

Stickup..... 1
Wuffy..... 2
Wise Mason..... 3

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby Gold Cup:—

Stickup..... 1
Wuffy..... 2
Wise Mason..... 3

Also ran:—Radium, Hammerkop, Golden Measure, Spate, Procope, Slavetrader, Jubilee, Feather Bed, Hanover Square, Madame de Soubise, Whim Cloom, Galloper, Duntree.

Starting Prices:—

6 to 1 Stickup.
3 to 1 Wuffy.
16 to 1 Wise Mason.

THE DEPORTEES.

Viceroy Orders Release.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

Rumours as to the impending release of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh have now been officially corroborated. They are being released and sent back by the direct orders of the Viceroy. The Viceroy is doing this as there appears no justification for keeping them any longer in custody now that the Meetings Act is not being applied to the Punjab.

AFRIDI RAID.

A Battle in Miniature.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

A serious raid was committed on the night of the 13th instant, at Lachi in the Kohat district on the direct road from Bannu to Kohat by an Afridi gang of about fifty raiders. They broke into the Post Office and looted the cash chest, and broke into a Hindu's shop carrying off jewellery, cash and silks. Some men of Lachi kept up a fire on the raiders otherwise the losses would have been much heavier. The raiders shot one villager and wounded three others and cut the telegraph wire on the main road. Three miles north of Lachi a party of border Military Police who were proceeding to Lachi were ambushed by the raiders, and two sepoys were killed, two seriously wounded, and four rifles and one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition carried off. The remaining sepoys lying on road under a heavy fire opened fire on the raiders who dispersed westward.

ORIENTALISTS CONGRESS.

Representative of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

An Official Communique in response to an invitation received from the Danish Government the Secretary of State has appointed Sir C. J. Lyall, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., to represent the Government of India at the next International Congress of Orientalists which is to be held at Copenhagen in August, 1908. The Danish Government have also issued letters of invitation to the Congress to the Indian Universities.

PLAGUE NEAR MADRAS.

Serious Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

There is a serious outbreak of plague in Poonamallee, a small Military Station 10 miles from Madras, the disease being introduced by a Marwadi from Bellary.

Captain Tarrant, I. C. S., M. D., has contracted the disease after attending to a patient who died yesterday. Altogether there have been 7 cases, and all proved fatal.

JOCKEY SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

Robertson, the Jockey, who was charged at the instance of Messrs. Treacher and Co. with cheating in respect of a dishonoured cheque for Rs. 300 passed by him in their favour, was to-day convicted by the Cantonment Magistrate and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 300, or in default three months' further imprisonment.

ACCELERATION OF THE BOMBAY-POONA TRAIN SERVICE.

THE G. I. P. Railway have, from the 11th of November, introduced a second Fast Train Service between Bombay and Poona. The train for Poona leaves Victoria Terminus at 7-15 in the morning, arriving at Poona at 12-5 noon. The return train leaves Poona at 15 o'clock and arrives Victoria Terminus at 19-50. This service renders it possible for passengers to go to Poona and return the same day, giving them a few hours' stay in the Deccan capital.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

Delayed by the Bay Storm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

This morning Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto accompanied by Colonel Brooke and Colonel Crooke Lawless visited the Church of England Temperance Association Rooms at Secunderabad being conducted over them by General Wolfe Murray and Colonel Benson, P. M. O. They then visited the General Hospital where they were met by Colonel Battersby. The hospital was very empty owing to the extremely healthy season. After leaving the hospital Their Excellencies returned to the Falaknama Palace where several ladies and gentlemen had been invited to luncheon.

In the afternoon Lady Minto accompanied by Lady Violet Elliot, Colonel Crooke Lawless and Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C, motored to the Civil Hospital and laid the foundation-stone of three new wards. One block of four wards is intended for European and Parsee patients with an accommodation for 16 beds for which Mr. Shapurjee Eduljee Chenoi has most generously provided the funds. The second block for children which will be called the Lady Minto Block, has been subscribed for by the Europenn, Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen of Secundarabad. The third block is intended for a dispensary and operating theatre and a maternity ward for caste Hindu ladies, the funds for which have been furnished by Sett Musthail Ram Annah.

Her Excellency was met at the Hospital by the Honourable Mr. Bayley, General Wolfe Murray, the Lord Bishop of Madras, General Hamilton and several other leading European and Indian gentlemen. An address was read to Her Excellency by Colonel Thompson to which she shortly responded. Her Excellency was loudly cheered by a large assembly of children who sang "God Save the King."

Her Excellency next opened the Fancy Fair at Secunderabad which has been organised to raise funds for two most deserving objects. First, to build a memorial to the late Father Bigi, a very celebrated and beloved citizen of Secunderabad, and secondly to provide funds in aid of the Civil Hospital. Her Excellency was met and conducted over the Fair by Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate, to whom the greatest credit is due for organising it. His Highness the Nizam also visited the Fair and made extensive purchases as also did Lady Minto.

Their Excellencies' departure has been postponed until to-morrow owing to the unsettled weather rendering embarkation at Cocanada impossible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

Owing to a gale off the Madras Coast it is reported that the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" has not arrived at Cocanada. Accordingly His Excellency the Viceroy and Party will prolong their stay here for 24 hours as the guests of His Highness the Nizam.

LATER.

I understand that the arrangements for the Viceroy's tour have been modified owing to the cyclone which renders embarkation at Cocanada impossible. It is probable the Viceroy will now embark for his tour in Burma from Madras.

It is now definitely decided that His Excellency the Viceroy will not embark on the "Dufferin" at Cocanada which is very exposed and possesses practically no facilities for embarkation during rough weather, but will come to Madras. His Excellency's special train will arrive at the Royapuram station about 4-30 p.m. to-morrow. The Viceroy will proceed at once in the train to the harbour and embark on board the "Dufferin," the arrival and departure being strictly private. He will not have time to visit the Governor who is not yet sufficiently recovered from indisposition to meet Lord Minto at the Railway Station.

MADRAS PLAGUE POLICY.

Government's Suggestions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

The Madras Government have passed a lengthy Order on the suggestions of the Government of India regarding the policy to be followed in combating plague, which concludes thus:—

"The Government of India lay stress upon the necessity of securing the co-operation of the people in all plague measures and suggest that District Officers should take people into their confidence by explaining what is known about the causes of plague by teaching them to appreciate the danger of harbouring rats by stimulating them to adopt measures of protection.

"The Governor in Council trusts that as the more enlightened sections of the people are now beginning to realise that the strenuous endeavours which are being made everywhere to stamp out the epidemic, though subjecting them to temporary hardships occasioning inconvenience to person and property, from which efficient plague administration is inseparable,—have been devised in their best interests. They will co-operate moreheartily with the authorities in the measures adopted to extirpate the disease, that they will use their influence with the less enlightened sections of the people who might, from ignorance, prejudice, superstition, or other cause, oppose the action of the authorities in the matter; that once the active co-operation of the people is secured it will ultimately be possible to save the people of this Presidency from the grip of the epidemic which has harassed them so much in the past."

DISCONTENT ON E. I. R.

Rumour of Strike Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The telegrams which have been received from Lucknow and Cawnpore reporting the imminence of a serious strike throughout the system of the East Indian Railway have created some uneasiness in the public mind in Calcutta. An inquiry is being made by the authorities. The E. I. Railway flatly deny the truth of the message and state that it is nothing more nor less than an attempt to work up agitation and is traceable not to dissatisfaction with local conditions but to the recent unrest in railway circles in England. Nothing is known of a combined appeal from Europeans and Indians of the staff on the upper section of the system for a temporary increase in wages during famine. The report that Guards and Drivers are claiming better pay and overtime is absolutely without truth. The authorities admit that there has been an application for a famine allowance and the E. I. R. is in communication with the Government of the United Provinces in the matter. It is the intention of the Railway to treat their employees in the United Provinces on the same terms as the Government of the Provinces treats the subordinates in its service and make a similar famine allowance.

HYDERABAD FORT.

Three Rifles Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 15.

Some unknown thief managed to enter Hyderabad (Sind) Fort by the hole through which a 6-inch water pipe is carried to the North-Western Railway Station, on Tuesday night. He made his way into the guard room of the fort and removed three Lee Enfield rifles. An alarm was raised the following morning and information was sent to the police later and by this time the tracks, which were followed as far as railway bridge over the Fuleli, were obliterated by railway servants and others. So far no clue has been found.

THE GOVERNOR IN POONA.

Municipal Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

His Excellency the Governor received addresses this afternoon at Government House from the Poona City and the Suburban Municipalities. The members of both the Municipalities were received by Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain Solly Flood, A.D.C., who conducted them to the dining hall where His Excellency was supported by Mr. Cadell, Private Secretary on one hand and Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Poona, on the other.

The first address was from the City Municipality and it was read by Sirdar Kapuswamy Moodaliar, the President:—

CITY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"We, the President and Members of the Poona City Municipality, respectfully crave leave to approach Your Excellency with this expression of our loyal welcome on the occasion of your first visit to this ancient and historic city. Poona was, for about a century, the capital of the Peshwas and the memories of its past greatness still linger round the place. Since the establishment of British Rule, it has been the second capital of this Presidency and it is now the seat of the Bombay Government for four months in the year. Its educational institutions, its general intellectual activity, and its public spirit have earned for it a place among the foremost towns in this country Your Excellency's predecessors have, as a rule, taken a keen interest in the well being of this city and we humbly venture to hope that during Your Excellency's time, the same interest will be continued and that the city will be enabled to make a substantial advance in different directions.

We have no wish, on this your very first arrival in our midst, to trouble Your Excellency with anything more than a brief and general reference to our more important Municipal problems. Among these, the plague administration of the city unfortunately still continues to occupy the first place. For the last few years, the Municipality has been doing all that is possible for it considering the resources at its disposal both to improve the general sanitary conditions of the city and to meet the ravages of the epidemic when it actually breaks out, by preventive and other measures. With the co-operation of the Government ample facilities are made available to the people for protecting themselves by means of inoculation, though it must be admitted that it will be some time before inoculation becomes universally popular. As regards evacuation, the Municipality has so far spent about Rs. 50,000 for providing temporary accommodation outside the city for the poorest section of the population; while the new health camps, for the construction of which the Government have generously agiven a sum of Rs. 30,000 and which are now approaching completion, will accommodate about 250 families belonging to the section which is just above the poorest. The Municipality provides free medical relief to poor people in their own houses and, in addition, it bears the greater part of the cost of the General Plague Hospital. These measures naturally impose a heavy burden on the ordinary resources of the Municipality. Its revenues, on the other hand, show a considerable falling-off during plague times and this cripples the Municipality in its general administration. We have now had this epidemic for ten years successively and Your Excellency will not find it difficult to form some idea of our financial embarassments. The Government have already granted the Municipality considerable relief in regard to the plague charges incurred during the first five years of the epidemic, when the plague administration of the city was in the hands of the Government. The Municipality is most grateful for the relief so generously accorded, but we beg leave respectfully to point out that notwithstanding this large remission, a large sum of about 2 lacs of rupees still remain to be paid by the Municipality to the Government on account of these charges, and that it is constitutes a serious burden on our resources. Now that the Government of India have at the instance of His Majesty the King-Emperor formulated a new policy of liberal assistance to Local Bodies for meeting the ravages of plague we earnestly trust that the Government will see their way to relieve us from this burdensome debt. The Municipality is quite willing that this relief may be coupled with a condition that the amount so remitted should be devoted to some project of permanent Sanitary improvement.

The two most urgent and important sanitary needs of the City are an efficient system of drainage and an adequate supply of pure water. Various projects, both for drainage and for water-supply, have from time to time been prepared during the last 25 years, but owing to financial and other difficulties their actual construction has never been taken in hand. The two schemes, one for drainage and the other for water-supply that are at present before the Municipality, have been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer of the Presidency and they are estimated to cost about 22 lacs of rupees. The Municipality has already intimated to the Government that while it is prepared to do all that lies in its power to raise money for the schemes by imposing additional taxation and earmarking its proceeds for the repayment of the loan, the execution of such costly project is not practicable for such a poor body as the Poona Municipality, unless the Government come forward to help it with a substantial grant-in-aid. We respectfully trust that this question will receive Your Excellency's most sympathetic consideration and that with the liberal assistance of Government the Municipality will at last be enabled to undertake these important works, without which the sanitation of the City cannot be materially improved.

The Municipality regards with sincere satisfaction the appointment of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. Judging from the terms reference, it ventures to hope that the labours the Commission will result in widening the scope of Local Self-Government in the country and in increasing its sphere of usefulness. As at present constituted the powers of Local Bodies are much too restricted, the resources at their disposal are meagre, and in their constitution, the popular element is not as strong as it should be In our humble opinion, the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to make the work of Local Self-Government a greater reality than it has hitherto been by entrusting representatives of the people with a larger measure of responsibility The interests of efficiency may be secured by the Central Government reserving to itself ample powers for swift and effective control. But subject to such control, Local Bodies should now be accorded as much freedom of action as similar bodies in other countries enjoy, and they should now be made entirely or almost entirely, popular assemblies. The present distribution of resources between the Central Government and Local Bodies also needs to be revised, as without adequate resources these bodies can never discharge satisfactorily the duties which are at present entrusted to them.

In conclusion, we respectfully wish Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Clarke a happy stay in our midst and long life and prosperity, It would have given us great pleasure to have tendered our welcome to Her Excellency personally on this occasion but as that privilege has been denied us owing to Her Excellency not landing in India till Friday next, we humbly beg you to convey to her our most cordial welcome when she arrives.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir George Clarke, in reply, said:—

Mr. President, and Members of the Poona City Municipality, I warmly appreciate the loyal welcome and kind wishes which you have offered me on the occasion of my first visit to your historic city. I regard your address as the beginning of personal relations between the important Municipality of Poona and myself, and I trust that those relations, which must be based on mutual confidense will become even closer in the years which lie before us. I am well aware of the past greatness of Poona and of the memories which cling to this interesting part of India. Conditions have changed, and peace, the greatest blessing which nations can enjoy, now reigns where the clash of arms was once heard throughout the land. As you point out Poona still claims, and rightly claims, high place among the cities of India on grounds of its fine educational institutions, its intellectual activity and its public spirit. I earnestly hope that the influence of Poona will always be directed to the spreading of truth and light of sound knowledge and of good will which is essential to happiness and prosperity. In this will your ancient city eclipse its former glorries by helping to uplift the masses of people and to lead them into paths of sure and orderly progress.

I am glad that you have alluded to your own special and pressing Municipal problems, the sanitary condition of Poona is very far from being satisfactory and great efforts are needed to remove the causes of death and disease. The terrible ravages of the plague naturally occupy first place in your thoughts as in mine. It is certain that the early measures for dealing with this scourge, although inspired by best intentions were costly and an ineffective. We are in a different position now.

"The whole question has been approached by scientific methods, the only methods by which lasting success can be secured. We have as certained by careful researches the precise cause of the spread of plague and we know that if rats could be exterminated this cause would be removed. We are now able by means of inoculation to secure almost complete immunity from fatal results, and varied and cumulative experience proves that if those means could be adopted on a large scale in Poona, the ravages of the disease would be quickly reduced to insignificant proportions and would probably disappear from your city. Of all measures of protection inoculation is the most certain and most rapid in results. It is also by far the least costly and most easy to apply in the case of large population. I am strongly opposed to compulsion in any form and I have therefore addressed an appeal to the Indian Press asking for assistance in establishing the same confidence in inoculation as appears to be accorded to vaccination. May I beg the municipality both as a corporate body and as individuals, to do all that is possible to bring home the facts in regard to inoculation to the people of Poona and thus to avert the terrible loss of life and painful suffering among the poor which otherwise we must anticipate in the coming months. For this purpose organization is necessary and I venture to urge the need of statistics accurately prepared in order that the results may be analysed while for the reasons stated I have found myself forced to advocate inoculation as in the words of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna "the only means yet discovered to confer immunity," and therefore "the only means of dealing with an emergency." I do not underrate the value of other more gradual remedies. I have no doubt that the effect of the application of the building rules of the Municipality will be to improve dwellings of the poorer classes and, by diminishing the rat popolution to check the spread of the disease. I am glad to know that Government has already afforded "considerable relief," to the Municipality in regard to the many charges which the plague visitation has entailed. You will not expect me to give a pledge of further assistance at this moment. As you point out most urgent material needs of the city are the provision of an edequate supply of pure water and the establishment of a efficient drainage system.

"I have not yet had time to study the projects in question and I wish to deal with your financial difficulties arising from the requirements of sanitation as a whole. I recognize your claims for further help and I undertake to give those claims my most sympathetic consideration. I cordially agree with you that decentralization in several directions is urgently needed in the best interests of the Presidency and of India as a whole, and I trust that good will result from the labours of the Commission which will shortly begin. I understand that the elected members have a majority in your Corporation but that the reduction of number of those members to 20 in 1898 did not meet with your approval. I suggest, however, that you should formulate definite proposals and state the precise additional powers which you feel able to exercise with advantage to the city and which are enjoyed by Municipality elsewhere in order that Government may be in full possession of your views. I look forward with greatest pleasure to my stay among you next year and you may feel certain that I and my wife, to whom you so kindly refer, will take the warmest interest in every thing which concerns the welfare of the people of all classes. It is with that object only that we have come to India and the measure of our happiness will be the measure of the good that we are able to do among you ("Cheers.")

The address was incased in a beautiful scroll casket of silver and presented to His Excellency by the President who garlanded the Governor.

Fifteen minutes later the members of the Suburban Municipality assembled in the Hall and the following address was read by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, Vice President of the Municipality.

THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

"We, the President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality most respectfully beg to accord a cordial welcome to Your Excellency to this City which was once the Capital of the Maratha Empire, and is now the Capital during the rainy season of the Western Division of the British Indian Empire.

"Your Excellency's fame as a Statesman of high rank and great experience, holding liberal views, and endowed with a sympathetic nature had already reached our ears before Your Excellency landed on our shores. So that our welcome is genuine, and not merely formal, prompted as it is by a feeling of self congratulation. We feel confident that the affairs of the Presidency will be in safe hands during the next five years; and look forward to progress on all sides, and the prevalence of general content.

"Content however is not something absolute, but depends on the nature of the expectation formed or the demands made. When these are exhorbitant and cannot be satisfied or met with safety or with the prospect of ultimate success, content is not possible. But the expectations of the residents of the Suburban District whom we represent and who are well-to-do and engaged in their honest pursuits, and of countless other people situated like them are not high, and they are disposed to be content with what it is possible for them to get. "Slow but sure" or rather "Sure though slow" is their motto, and a reform in our public concerns of a lasting nature is what they seek; and they are aware that to be of such a nature it must come in *slowly* and *gradually*.

"Another point in the character of ordinary Indians which we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice is that general sympathy expressed in words and displayed in public measures is highly appreciated by them, while personal sympathy in high quarters for men in the lower walks of life deeply moves their hearts.

"For the last ten years we have been suffering from plague but we have borne our calamities with a calmness which has won the admiration of our loving and gracious Sovereign His Majesty the King Emperor. Government has been consistently doing all that is possible by establishing an extensive Laboratory for the preparation of a prophylactic, and providing the means of general inoculation, and latterly by contributing sums of money to enable the poorer classes to leave their affected houses, and put up temporary huts. We have been contributing our share of the expenses of the General Plague Hospital, and assisting our people in other ways.

"We hope Your Excellency will pardon us for dealing in generalities in this address. But this is due to our not having grievances to complain of, like other Municipalities. We have been following the even tenor of our way, levying moderate taxes, sweeping the streets clean in the morning and lighting them at night, attending to the general health of our people, supplying water at public centres, making roads, promoting primary education, and helping the poor people of the three villages comprised within our limits by attending to their ordinary wants and their conservancy, though their contribution towards the general expenses is insignificant.

"Bidding Your Excellency a hearty welcome again with an expression of regret, that we are not able to associate the name of Her Excellency Lady Clarke with yours."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in reply said:—

"Mr. President and Members of the Poona Suburban Municipality. When close to the end of his active career a man undertakes difficult duties and heavy responsibilities In a new land no encouragement can be greater than such cordial words of welcome as those which you have offered to me today. I do not regard those words as formal, but as an expression of your confidence and an assurance of your co-operation in the anxious tasks which lie before me. I earnestly hope to deserve that confidence and I can at least assure you that my wife and I have come to India with the sole object of furthering every good cause and of seeking to promote true progress and real content among the people of this Preidency. As you justly point out content is not absolute, but must necessarily depend upon the nature of the expectations on which we found our hopes of happiness and prosperity. Undue impatience may destroy the content which should otherwise exist. While, therefore, it is right that we should set before us the highest ideals. We must remember that all the great movements which have brought lasting good to mankind have been slow in operation. Let us cherish our aspirations for humanity. But so long as there is progress and not stagnation we need not abandon content if these aspirations are not realized during the short span of our lives. I need not tell you there is no stagnation in India. At present reforms are being inaugurated. As Mr. Morley has has lately said those reforms are not final and there is an anxious desire on the part of His Majesty's Government to further the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the people of India. No reforms can succeed without the cordial co-operation of all who have at heart the true interests of the people. The key-note of the proposed changes, which will have wide reaching results if they are accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, is co-operation. I have long known that the exercise of a broad sympathy counts for much among the warm hearted people of India and I think I can promise that. In this respect at least I shall not fail them and that they will find in me a friend always ready to feel for them in distress and to work for their welfare. The patience with which the incalculable suffering caused by the plague has been borne by the silent masses of India has deeply touched the heart of His Majesty the King Emperor and of the people of England.

"Government by instituting research into the causes of infection and by the discovery and manufacture of a prophylactic has equipped as with ample knowledge for combating this terrible disease. It is certain that the plague could be stamped out and that tens of thousands of lives could be saved if it were possible to apply inoculation without stint. We cannot employ compulsion in any form. We must patiently seek to win the confidence of the people and the responsibility rest upon us by whom the gifts of science are understood to use all the influence in our power with this object.

"It is a great pleasure to hear that you are a municipality without a grievance and that you are busied in ministering to the needs of your people, in promoting Primary Education which needs all the encouragement that you can supply and in helping the poor—a sacred duty in the discharge of which Indians stand pre-eminent. Should a difficulty arise at any time I trust that you will bring it to my notice, with the certainly of a sympathetic reception and of such help as is possible having regard to the many pressing demands upon our Exchequer.

"I thank you again for your kindly address which I value and I look forward with real pleasure to the time which my wife and I will spend in your midst and to our personal participation in all that affects the happiness and well being of the people of Poona."

This address was also enclosed in a handsome silver casket and the members of the Municipality were also invited to tea by His Excellency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

Major F. A. Smith, 2nd Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Major-General Pilcher has been selected for a Brigade Command in India and is posted to the Secunderabad 1st Infantry Brigade vice Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton vacated.

The following officers of the Indian Army have been permitted to retire:—Brigadier-General H. L. Dawson from 30th September; Colonel W. B. Wilson, from 8th October, and Major Warner, 30th Lancers, from 21st December.

Lieut. Hawkins, 25th Cavalry, is permitted to resign his Commission from 6th October, 1907.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—Lieut. Thom No. 7 Mountain Battery on 6th instant, Lieut Clayton, No. 76 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, on 6th instant, 1907, Lieut Saulez, No. 68 Siege Company, on 5th December, 1907; Captain Sealy, 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 5th December 1907.

Lieut. West 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 18th December 1907.

LORD KITCHENER.

Parade of Troops at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

All the troops in Poona and Kirkee paraded as strong as possible this morning under the Command of Brigadier-General Swann, Commanding the Poona Brigade, in honour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener. The ocasion was taken advantage of to present the C. B. to Surgeon-General Trevor, P. M. O., and Brigadier-General Bradshaw, Commanding at Jhansi, also to present the Royal Humane Society's medal to Tindall Babajee Sambhoo and Lascar Dhumira Baboo, of the Bombay Coast Defence, who rescued Gunner Roberts from drowning in Bombay Harbour at midnight when the tide was running high. The troops were formed up in a hollow square, which comprised the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry on the left, 13th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Mounted Infantry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Connaught Rangers, 80th Carnatic Infrantry and 107th Pioneers, in the line facing east; and the 114th Maharattas, and 121st Pioneers on the right. The 12th Battery, R. F. A., were in action in the rear of the Cavalry, and massed bands in rear of the centre as troops were formed up in this order. General Swann with Brigade Major Stevens took up his position in front of the square to receive His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

At the appointed time Lord Kitchener arrived on the ground under the salute of seventeen guns from the 12th Battery. His Excellency was attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the Southern Army, and Staff, Lieutenant General Richardson commanding the 6th Division and Staff. On arriving at the flagstaff his Excellency was received with a general salute by the troops and the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by the cavalcade, at once proceeded to inspect the troops forming the square, while the massed bands played. Then Lord Kitchener and Staff, Sir Archibald Hunter and Staff, General Richardson and Staff, and General Swann and Staff, returned to a position in the centre of the square to make the presentations.

General Sir Archibald Hunter read out the King's warrant conferring the C. B. on the three Generals and Lord Kitchener pinned the decorations on to their breasts. Next followed the presentation of the Royal Humane Society's medals to the two Bombay Defence Coastmen. The troops now formed up to march past. The Commander-in-Chief, with Generals Hunter and Richardson, having taken up their position at the saluting base. The first to come in view were the 26th Cavalry led by Colonel Westlake, D. S. O. with their lances gleaming in the rising sun and penants flying, a splendid body of troopers of whom the Indian Army is justly proud. Then followed four Batteries of Artillery supported by the 4th Ammunition Column. They were commanded by Colonel Jellef, R. F. A. The 1st Infantry Brigade, under the Command of Colonel Russell, R. E., consisting of the 3rd Sappers and Miners and the Connaught Rangers, marched past like a wall and the Commander-in-Chief was heard to express his admiration of the Sappers and Miners march past, in particular the 2nd Infantry Brigade commanded by Colonel Aplin, D. S. O. which comprised the 80th Carnatics, 107th Pioneers, 114th Maharathas, and 121st Pioneers, and their march past was eminently creditable. Having marched past the Cavalry and Artillery returned at the trot, and finally the Cavalry galloped past. The troops then formed up in line and advanced in review order to give Commander-in-Chief the general salute.

Lord Kitchener riding up to General Swann said:—"General Swann, I wish you to tell the troops that I am very pleased with their appearance on parade, their bearing and manœuvring." The troops now marched to quarters. It was a most impressive and imposing review, and was witnessed by multitudes from Poona and Kirkee in the crispness of the November cold.

PACHIAPPA'S CHARITIES.

Modification of Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

In the High Court to-day the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam delivered Judgment in an important application of the Advocate-General for the modification and improvement in the scheme of management of the Board of Trustees of Pachayappa's Charities. In concluding his Judgment his Lordship said:—"It seems clear to me that some variation of the scheme is necessary, both with regard to religious and educational parts of it as public good. Times have changed and so have the requirements of the people. There should be some mean, provided for justifying the existence of the Pachayappa's High School and College and for that purpose and general purposes of education at present day and of altering, modifying and varying educational scheme, safeguarding religious benefactions of the testator, now that Revenue Board can no longer superintend their performance. I therefore adjourn the matter to the Chambers with liberty to all parties including the Board of Revenue to submit any scheme for the alteration, modification or variation of the scheme of management of Pachayappa's Charities.

His Lordship fixed 7th January as the date for the further hearing of the matter in Chambers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE AUTUMN SPEECHES.

Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Morley's Cabinet colleagues have hitherto been somewhat sparing of comments on the situation in India. Indeed, until Mr. Asquith at Leven on Wednesday referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Morley, no other member of the Ministerial hierarchy, except Lord Crewe has, so far as I can remember, made any allusion to the difficulties which the Secretary of State for India has had to face and to the manner in which he has faced them. Perhaps the Prime Minister will, as he ought to, take advantage of the Lord Mayor's Banquet to-morrow week to rectify an omission which otherwise might be turned to bad account by Mr. Morley's enemies within his own household. Mr. Asquith's remarks were somewhat condensed in the "Times" report and in the telegram sent to India by Reuter. The fuller account of the speech given in the Scottish papers shows that the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that "as to India which had been passing through a time of much anxiety, physically scourged by pestilence, and the moral outlook in some parts clouded by social and political unrest, he asked was there a man who did not feel with thankfulness that the conduct of Indian affairs had during these two years been in the wise, courageous and sympathetic hands of Mr. Morley?" The chief Opposition orators have also as a rule been silent about the position of affairs in India, but Mr. Alfred Lyttelton speaking at Warrington last night introduced Mr. Morley's name in a way that will still further irritate the contemptible Hyndman gang. The ex-Colonial Secretary was dealing with the evils of Socialism—a subject which forms the principal topic of most Opposition speeches—almost to the exclusion of Tariff Reform, and he submitted that Unionists desire holders of property to deal with their possessions generously. The author of "Sybil" had been followed by the late Lord Salisbury and by Mr. Balfour, and last, but by no means least, by Mr. Chamberlain. The reforms which those great men had advocated and put into force might well fall into the category of those which were recommended to them only last week by Mr. John Morley in a great speech about India. Mr. Morley said:—"Be reformers, but be slow reformers. Have indomitable patience, but above all be firm."

Mr. Morley's weighty utterances are dealt with fully in all the leading weeklies. To begin with the "Spectator:" that journal says that every speech made by Mr. Morley about the affairs of his own department adds to his political reputation—which all fair-minded men must admit to be the literal truth. "The rise of the speaker," the "Spectator" goes on to observe, "considered as a purely personal one, is simply amazing. Slightly distrusted (*sic*) by both parties on the day of his appointment, Mr. Morley might be sent for to-morrow by the King without causing more alarm among the members of either party than did the selection of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman." Less, I should say. "The country has recognised the statesman in the Secretary of State for India has risen beyond the two great factions who at present attempt to influence the destinies of the Indian Empire—beyond the idealists who would apply to 300,000,000 of Asiatics the most advanced theories of Western Republicans and also beyond those who see in continuous repression the only path of safety." Of the former, the "Nation" whose editor Mr. Massingham is an impatient idealist,—if there ever was one,—may be considered typical; of the latter a very good exponent is the "Outlook." The "Nation" confesses its doubt or, as perhaps it might be more correctly expressed, rejoices in its doubt as to whether the British Democracy to which Mr. Morley paid a tribute at Arbroath is quite satisfied with the Indian situation or that it entirely follows him when he suggests that the cases of Canada and India differ as widely as the habili

that he may covet is thought entirely just and equitable. But when a few hundreds or thousands of these Asiatics go to a white man's country, not as conquerors, or monopolists, or "concessionnaires," but simply as humble labourers offering labour for wages which satisfy their frugal requirements, there is wild excitement, political agitation, and mob violence." A correspondent who resided in Vancouver last winter says:—"The persecution—for it is nothing less—of these unfortunate Indians by the civic authorities of Vancouver is, simply, pandering on the part of the latter to the Labour Vote, which, in Canada, is everything."

What does Mr. Keir Hardie say to this?

THE AUTUMNAL SPEECHES.

We have had an avalanche of political oratory this week, but it cannot be said that the protagonists on either side have emitted much illumination. Considering how they are compelled from the necessities of the case to go on repeating arguments time after time, the wonder is that they do not find themselves like the Duke of Devonshire on a memorable occasion, yawning in the middle of their speeches. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the platform performances North, South, East and West was Mr. Asquith's attack on the principle of Second Chambers—a principle that one would have thought was as sacred for Britons as the necessity of a limited monarchy in these isles. We are getting on. Some people, Mr. Asquith told his Tayport audience, seem to think that a Second Chamber is part of the order of nature and as essential as the Ten Commandants or the Multiplication Table—a curious confunction by the way. Morals and Mathematical History, the Chancellor of the Exchequer argued, does not bear out the view as to the indispensability of a Second Chamber and he holds that all reasonable disputants now admit that the need for a Second Chamber, together with the nature and extent of its functions, is now merely a question of expediency. Mr. Asquith, however, admits that a Second Chamber, even apparently one so imperfectly constituted as the House of Lords,—and we are all agreed that its composition is defective to the last degree,—has its uses in asking the elected assembly to reconsider its opinion on this or that piece of legislation, and both he and Mr. Haldane who has also been talking a great deal about the gilded chamber, remind the more cautious amongst us that if, under the new system, the House of Commons abuses its trust, we shall have a speedy remedy in the shortened duration of Parliament. Personally I should not be surprised if within a measurable period we see triennial Parliaments established, that is, if the Government carry their scheme for depriving the peers of their veto. Mr. Balfour's coming speech at Birmingham is awaited with much interest by the country in general and the Unionists in particular. Notwithstanding certain intrigues he is still top-dog in his party, but he has yet to restore cohesion to his party even irrespective of that ticklish fiscal question. Anti-Socialism is seemingly regarded by the Unionist wire-pullers as a good card to play, but some of the more energetic of the party wish for a generous policy of social reform, and one of them—at least Mr. Watson Rutherford, M. P.,—holds views that are scarcely distinguishable, as Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., has been pointing out to the doctrines of the I.L.P. Mr. Rutherford, though sitting for a Conservative constituency, "advocates nationalization of railways and canals, payment of members, adult male and female franchise, taxation of land values, State employment for the unemployed, non-contributory old age pensions of 5s. and further contributory pensions, transference of the cost of education from the rates to the taxes, and State feeding and clothing of school children—to mention only a portion of the items of his little programme. This must be exceedingly shocking to old-fashioned Conservatives like Viscount Midleton—better known or rather more widely known as Mr. St. John Brodrick—who in a speech at Guildford warned his friends that they would not gain votes by competing in the Socialistic arena with their antagonists, a contest, in which he added, they were certain to be beaten and to lose their self-respect in the bargain. On the other hand, the Liberals are not more decided on their attitude towards the Socialistic movement. While the Scottish whip of the Liberal party, the Master of Elibank, never opens his mouth without denouncing the Collectivists, his chief, with the pawkiness for which Lord Rosebery extolled him before an Edinburgh audience the other day, is more cautious and the Solicitor-General for Scotland has gone out of his way to say smooth things about Socialism. Speaking at Saltaire on Saturday he said he himself felt no sort of alarm at the advance of so-called Socialism in face of the appalling inequality between the lot of the very rich and very poor and in face of the misery and crime which prevail in our great centres. He welcomed the support his Labour colleagues had always extended to the Liberal Government in the social reforms it had promoted. He parted company with the Socialists when they denied—if they did—the right of every man to make the very best use of his talents, opportunities and own savings.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From last Wednesday's "Times":—

"I cannot understand my lover's detective methods. Does he still doubt me? What would he have me do and why does he always seem to be saying good-bye; all the dear words I sent—centuries ago—are of no avail.

Evidently a somewhat long courtship!

M. T. writes to a London paper from the Town to Club, under date October 14:—

"Thanks to the record-breaking Lusitania, I received soon after noon on Saturday last (12th inst.) letters despatched by mail which left Bombay on Saturday, September 21—i. e., from India to Canada in three weeks."

What a pity that the conditions do not permit of vessels as fast as the Lusitania being employed to carry the mails to and from India.

The "Times" used to publish Sir Henry Cotton's letters to that journal in large type. Now it only gives him small type. Soon, I fear, it will give him no type at all.

DECENTRALIZATION.

With a view to enquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government and the various provincial Governments in India, the Decentralization Commission was organised under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual. The Commission will be composed of Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India (Chairman); Sir Frederick Lely, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerly, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E.; Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., I.C.S.; Mr. W. L. Hichens and Mr. H. Wheeler, I. C. S., (Secretary). The Commission will visit the various provinces of India for the purpose of examining witnesses, and for personal conference with the heads and members of Local Governments. The Commission's tour programme has not yet been settled. The Chairman has arrived in Bombay this morning and is settling the preliminaries required for this huge undertaking.

"LIVING LONDON."

This excellent series of pictures, depicting scenes from life in the world's great metropolis, continues to attract crowded houses to the Framjee Cowasji Institute. The last three nights of the present programme will consist of pictures on many subjects, and on Monday next this portion of the programme will give place to an entirely new series. The pictures of London will, of course, be continued as usual.

A special exhibition will be given on Sunday evening commencing at 6-30 and terminating at 8-30.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

For the information of his many inquiring friends and the public we are asked to announce that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is now in his family residence at Varsova, is slowly and steadily making satisfactory progress. Since his arrival he has been solely under the care and charge of his granddaughter Dr. Miss Mehera A. D. Naoroji. A further request is made that no one should disturb Mr. Dadabhai with visits at present

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 1.

THE SILLY SEASON.

The motoring world has its silly season, just about this time of the year, when nobody does much with motor-cars save to talk about them. Hence we get controversies round such questions as "Do Cars Run Better at Night?"—Do they run more easily and more quickly "at the same rate of speed" (sic)? Well, as a matter of fact and experience, a car does not run more easily by night than it does by day. It is simply an illusion, exactly similar to the senstation of added swiftness, ease of propulsion and smoothness of running that accompanies a night cycle ride. I think everyone who cycles must have noticed these things to be apparently so, but a little reflection will show that such is not actually the case. I have found a well-accustomed cycle ride to take exactly the same time in the evening as in the morning, though the latter always appeared to be the easier and quicker of the two. My first motoring experiences were with a motor-cycle, when I noticed the same phenomenon, and so with a full-grown car. With a motor-cycle, though it appeared otherwise, comparison showed the speed to be the same, time occupied the same, and the petrol consumed the same. What may be the optical, psychological or other 'ological and learned explanations, as to the illusion, I know not—and don't think it much matters anyway.

OLYMPIA AND THE SABBATH.

The late lamented Phil May had a delicious cartoon of a Salvation Army meeting, to which the dialogue ran something like this:—The Salvation Lass (to young man): "Are you saved?" The Young Man: "I am a reporter." The S. L.: "Oh, I beg your pardon." The proposal to have a private view of Olympia for members of the press on Sunday, November 10th, the day before the show opens, recalls that satirical joke. This working journalist has indeed a vile corpus, which is frequently a target for the slings and arrows of intrageous fortune; but the question of the ultimate destination of his soul is too often taken for granted. The Sabbatarian spirit, however, moved in his behalf, and, of course, entirely without his desire—as is the way of Sabbatarians. Hence the Olympian authorities have recalled their decision, which is a matter of regret to many pressmen who will have to crowd in with the ruck and get their view as they can, thus wasting a good deal of time.

THE IDEAL MOTOR HOOD.

A canopy or hood is a necessary fitting for all cars in the East, and the most convenient form if the double Cape cart hood. The only objection to this hood is its general "cussedness" especially when the advent of a sudden shower necessitates its quick extension. It has always seemed strange to me that no inventor could be found to devise some simple means of raising and folding the hood than have obtained up to the present. But the inventor has now justified himself in the person of Mr. John Hopper who has produced what he calls the "Ideal" motor hood. Like all clever invention, the chief characteristic of the hood is its simplicity. Mr. Hopper has applied the principle of the "lazy tongs" to the construction of the hood frame. The result is a hood remarkable for its neat appearance both when raised and when folded, and more remarkable still is the ease and rapidity with which it can be manipulated. The "Ideal" hood can be obtained of the Regent Carriage Works, 158, New King Street, Fulham, S.W. where it is on view. Another, similar, invention I have seen, but do not know its maker. In this the new idea consists in dividing the hood immediately behind the front seats, so that it is, in reality, two hoods, one for the front seats and one for the back, either of which can be raised independently of the other, or both simultaneously.

MOTORING IN SIAM.

Bangkok would seem to be about the last place in the world where the motor car would become a common and familiar vehicle, since there are no roads leading out of the City. Rail, river and canal form the only means of communication between the capital and the provinces. But when the King of Siam gave up cycling and took to motoring, everyone about the Court naturally followed suit, and princes and ministers sold off their horses and carriages and bought motor cars. So did everyone else who desired to be in the first flight of Bangkok "Society." The result is that according to the latest British Consular report, the imports of cycles and motors to Bangkok, suddenly sprage from £1,025 in 1904 to £22,127 in 1905, with a slight further increase to £21,69 922 in 1906. Although there are no roads outside Bangkok, the city itself provides numerous pleasant, though not lengthy roads, some of which, especially those in and about the city proper and the fine boulevard leading to the park and palace of Suen Dusit, are excellent for motoring, but the motorist in a place like Bangkok must needs feel cribbed, cabined and confined. Hence projects of road making in various directions are there under discussion. When I was in Bangkok, a year ago, work was about to begin in the construction of a road from Bangkok to the Summer Palace of Bang-pa-In, a few miles to the northward, and the Engineering Society of Siam had discussed the feasibility of a motor road from Bangkok, down the Malay Peninsula, and across to Penang. This latter scheme was a little too ambitious, but there can be no doubt that the motor-car is proving a pioneer of civilization in demanding roads for itself, roads which have long been a crying need in Siam.

CARS FOR ALL!

The Edison, electric-power-for-everybody-cheap-and-plenty-storage-battery is to the fore again. As usual the yellow press in America, and in England, ever on the hunt for the sensational, is booming it before anything is definitely known about it. The "Daily Mirror," for example, says: "The age of cheap fast travel for everybody is upon us—if Edison can make his prediction good." If!

COLONIAL DEEMAND.

There is a greatly increasing demand for cars in the Colonies, the preference being for British-made vehicles. "The Motor House" who do a very extensive business with the Colonies, inform me that the most popular British-made cars are Humbers, Rovers, Siddeleys and Talbots, while De Dions and Renaults are the French cars most in demand. I would be glad, by the way, to hear from any of my readers in the East who are motorists, or interested in motoring. Address, as above, to

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As animated public discussion is taking place over the decision of the Berlin Municipal Council to terminate the long-standing feud existing between the corporation and the German Empress. It was formerly the custom of the municipal council to congratulate the Empress every year on her Majesty birthday, says "The Standard" correspondent. In 1899, in response to the usual annual congratulation the municipal council received from the Empress a letter severely criticising its policy, particularly in regard to certain matters connected with the protestant State Church of Prussia then the subject of public controversy. The letter of the Empress severely condemned a certain member of the council for a public utterance in connection with this controversy, and concluded by declaring that the civic administration of Berlin was suffering from grave defects. The municipal council strongly resented the criticism, and resolved to abandon the annual vote of birthday congratulations. The custom has, therefore, remained in abeyance since 1899. The council, in a secret session on Saturday decided, to return to the custom this year.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhœa and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething, or from other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Commissioners of Divisions have the privilege of Private Entrae of Government House.

The services of Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Captain F. D. S. Fayrer, I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant H. W. Price, 125th Napier Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. Ross, Examiner, is, on return from leave, posted as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. W. C. Hickie, Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is placed on special duty in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. N. D. La Touche, on return from Privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Railways, Calcutta; Mr. H. R. Walton, will continue to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of the India for Railways, Calcutta, until the date of his Departure on leave.

Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Superintending Engineer, is on return from leave appointed Government Inspector, North-Western Railway system, and Major W. D. Waghorn, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. G. Crosthwaite is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera Sub-Division.

Mr. W. P. Barton is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Captain H. A. Gough is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Major D. B. Blakeway is posted, on return from furlough, as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Mr. E. B. Howell is posted as Commandant Border Military Police at Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale is granted privilege leave for one month.

Lieutenant J. A. Brett, Political Probationer, is granted privilage leave for two months and one day.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Colonel E. W. S. K. Maconochy, D.S.O., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Military Supply is granted combined leave for two months and fourteen days with effect from 24th November.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer P. T. Brown is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from 22nd November.

PRINCIPAL'S DECISION.

Overruled by College Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, November 15.

The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Board reversed the decison of Dr. Jackson, the Principal, who had refused to certify a B. A. student for the forthcoming University Examination. The event had caused a good deal of comment and not a little excitement both among students and the public. The student's appeal to the Board showed he had always secured second class at Universtity Examinations and had held a proficiency scholarship for two years and even at the last Preliminary Examination of the College had stood second among twenty-one boys. The reason assigned by the Principal for not certifying was that the student had done badly in Physics which is a sub-head in the Science course. There was a re-examination by the Principal of this and another student in Physics in which the former was given a stiffer paper to solve than the latter.

The board's decision comes rather late, but the University authorities have been requested to condone the delay and admit the boy to the Examination.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Government Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 15.

This morning Mr. Weston accompanied by his interpreter Keshab Babu, and Superintendent Aldridge and Inspector B. K. Gupta, visited this shops in Shambazar quarter which have suffered loss from the recent riots. He listened to individual complainants patiently and took copious notes.

PUNJAB CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, November 15.

No less than 18 Regiments have now entered for the Punjab Commission Cricket Tournament. They are the 5th Fusiliers, the Gordon Highlanders, the R. F. A. of Rawalpindi and Peshawar R. G. A. of the Rawalpindi Division Supply and Transport Corps; 18th Royal Irish 10th Hussars; R. E. of Rawalpindi 14th (P. W. O.); West Yorkshires, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Black Watch, Northamptonshires Regiment, Royal Berkshire Regiment Royal Sussex Regiment Jat Sikh Bridge Royal Irish Fusiliers Gloucester Regiment, and North Staffordshire Regiment.

Bombay Sanitary Association.—A public meeting of the residents of Kamatipura is called by the leading men of the place, on Sunday the 17th instant, at 6 p.m., in the compound of the Kamatipura Girls School for the purpose of enabling Dr. Turner, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to explain the causes of plague and its preventive measures, with the help of a magic lantern and a cinematograph. Mr. James MacDonald has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

It is notified for general information that the Standing Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the 1st December 1907.

Applicants for accommodation other than week end, are requested to give 10 days' notice in writing to the Sergeant Instructor.

Mr J J Rodger, having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

Mr. Justice Mookerji of the Calcutta High Court has been obliged to take a month's leave owing to illness. He has come down to Calcutta and is making slow progress towards recovery, though he is yet unable to move about.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dolka Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 1,799, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 145. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 24,912, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,454

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 4,037, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 536. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were Rs. 51,485, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,904

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 28th September last, amounted to Rs. 14,410, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,864. The total earnings from 1st July to 28th September last were, Rs. 1,41,926, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,847.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, November 1.

HOME.

Court.—The King on Saturday received the Lords Lieutenant at Buckingham Palace and addressed them on their new responsibilities in connexion with the Territorial Army.—The Queen, with Princess Victoria Queen Maud of Norway, and Prince Olaf, arrived on Saturday in London.—The King and Queen of Spain and their infant son reached Buckingham Palace on Tuesday having crossed from Cherbourg to Portsmouth in the battleship "Renown."—The Duke of Connaught on Saturday opened miniature rifle ranges on the roof of the General Post Office and on Tuesday opened a bazaar at Camberwell in aid of the King's College Hospital Removal Fund.

British Museum.—The reading-room is re-opened to-day.

Channel Ferry.—The President of the Board of Trade has promised to do all in his power to help this scheme. The French Prime Minister has also expressed hearty approval.

Crosby-hall.—About £46,000 of the £60,000 required to save Crosby-hall from demolition has been guaranteed.

Drama.—A demand for the abolition of the censorship is signed by 71 authors, a deputation from whom will be received by the Prime Minister.—"Lady Frederick," a comedy by W. S. Maugham, and "Hamilton's Second Marriage," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, have been staged at the Court Theatre; and "Miquette," adapted from the French, at the Duke of York's. Mme. Bernhardt has appeared in "Le Reveil" at the New Royalty.

Ecclesiastical.—Father Tyrrell has been ex-communicated by the Pope for his articles in "The Times." The Archbishop of Canterbury has published a letter to his clergy and laity on the recent changed in the marriage law. Mr. Lewis Harcourt at Haslingden on Monday said that the attitude of the Episcopal Bench on this question was a menace for the Church.

Labour.—The President of the Board of Trade had on Friday a conference with the chairmen and managers of the principal railways in reference to the men's demand for recognition of their unions. The meeting adjourned. Mr. R. Bell, M.P., at a great meeting in Glasgow on Sunday, gave statistics of the hours and pay of Scottish railway "employes." While he would do all he could to prevent a strike, the men must at least have peace with honour.

Law.—The £8,000 damages awarded to a Mr. Townsend for injuries received in a tramcar accident at Swindon have been reduced to £7,200.—Mr. Justice Kekewich has decided that a meeting of Ind, Coope, and Co. (Limited) which adopted new articles of association was held without adequate notice.—Mr. H. Druce is charged with perjury in swearing that his father, Mr T. C. Druce (also alleged to have been the Duke of Portland), died in 1864.—The inquest on Emily Dimmock, murdered in Camden-town, ended in a verdict which the Coroner said was equivalent to a finding of "Wilful murder" against Wood.

Lord Cromer, after receiving the freedom of the City on Monday in the Guildhall, spoke with satisfaction of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian Agreements, descried the hoarding of gold in Egypt, and said that the extremists at Cairo would not be conciliated, save on terms which would involve a relapse to misgovernment and disorder.

Naval and Military.—Captain E. T. W. Slade has been appointed Director of Naval Intelligence, and Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry to command the Naval War College. In the Home Fleet, when the vacancies occur, Rear-Admiral Donison will command the Devonport Divison, Rear-Admiral Colville the Chatham Division, and Rear-Admiral Farquhar, the Portsmouth Division.—Lieut.-Gen. Baden-Powell, Major-Gen. Dickson, Major-Gen. Codrington, and Brigadier-General Dawson have been appointed Commanders of Divisions in the Territorial Force.

Political.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Newport on Tuesday, said that to talk of reforming the House of Lords while leaving its veto unlimited was to put the cart before the horse.—A conference at Westminster under the presidency of Captain Jessel, of the London Municipal Society has appointed a central committee to watch and contest the progress of Socialism.—Mr. H. Chaplin, M. P., has been presented with his portrait and a piece of gold plate for his services as representative of the Stamford district of Lincolnshire for 33 years.—The Welsh National Liberal Convention has asked the Government for a Welsh Disestablishment Bill in 1909.

Railway Accident.—Three passengers were killed at West Hampstead on Saturday by a collision between two electric trains in a fog.

Real Estate.—Last week's sales at the Mart amounted to £41,505, against £283,825, in the corresponding week of last year. Lady Burdett-Coutts's Highgate residence, in 60 acres of ground, was withdrawn at £205,000.—A block of flats between Victoria street and St James's Park, held on long lease at ground-rents of £2,837, was sold on Tuesday for £143,000.

The Postmaster-General has taken steps to prevent the abuse of the "Prepayment" postage system for lottery and betting circulars.

The Prime Minister received the freedom of Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 200th anniversary of Parliamentary union with England. Lord Rosebery spoke in appreciation of the new burgess.

Universities.—At Oxford, Congregation has agreed to establish a professorship of Engineering.—At Cambridge, Professor Howard Marsh has been elected Master of Downing College.

The Turf.—At Newmarket, on Wednesday, the Cambridgeshire was won by Captain Homfray's Land League.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In New South Wales, the financial year closed with a surplus of £1,471,000. This year's revenue is estimated at £12,799,000, after allowing £550,000 for remission of taxation, and the expenditure at £11,949,000.—Australia has won the Empire rifle match, scoring 2,104 against Great Britain's 2,053, and New Zealand's 2,056.—The M.C.C. team have won their first match, at Perth, beating Western Australia by an innings and 134.

Canada.—Our Special Correspondant at Vancouver says he finds a hysterical fear that the country is in danger of becoming an annex of Asia. Hindu emigrants are being treated with shocking injustice—Our Tokio Correspondent says that Japanese public opinion opposes any convention restricting the movements of Japanese labourers.

East Africa.—Speaking at a luncheon in Mombasa on Tuesday, Mr. Churchill said that the port would have a deep-water pier soon, and he would not object to a water supply developed by private enterprise.

South Africa.—Mr. Schreiner, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, at Queenstown on Monday, said he did not favour unification, but immediate federation was impossible. He urged a common policy of reasonable protection.—The Cape Town City Council has granted a concession of 25 years for a Table Mountain Railway—The Attorney-General of Natal, who disappeared on a hunting trip in Livingstonia, is believed to have been seized by a crocodile.—Two British officers and an ex-Civil servant have been arrested at Pretoria in connexion with the desecration of Mr. Kruger's grave.

The United States.—The Financial Crisis in New York seems practically over, confidence having been partly restored by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and various capitalists. Gold is coming from Europe, and the conditions underlying financial well-being are sound. The North-West is very prosperous. In the Eastern and Middle States the situation is less satisfactory, owing in part to the high prices of food and the enormous wages demanded. Retrenchment will be carried out in all manufacturing centres this winter.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Emperor Menelek has formed a Cabinet on European lines.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor's recovery is so satisfactory that no further bulletins are to be issued—A fatal disturbance has been caused in a Slovak town by the persecution of a Slovak priest by Hungarian authorities.

Congo State.—Mr. W. Cassie Murdoch, of the Baptist Mission, reporting on his 450-mile journey through the "Crown Domain," describes a system of slavery than which there is "none more absolute in its despotism or fiendish in its tyranny."

Germany.—Count Kuno Moltke's libel suit against Herr Harden, of the "Zukunft, ended on Tuesday in the latter's acquittal, the Court deciding that his charges were not untrue.

Korea and Japan.—Between July 19 and October 15, 236 Japanese constables and postal officials and 44 private individuals were killed or wounded by insurgents.

Morocco.—Our Correspondent at Rabat has had another long conversation with the Sultan.—A French bank has advanced the Sultan £60,000.—All friction between France and Spain has disappeared.

Portugal.—Several journals declare that financial affairs are becoming worse, with the Exchequer impoverished, labour scarce, and trade dull—all due to the abnormal political situation.

Russia.—Sunday's elections in 41 European provinces resulted in the Government's victory. The Opposition however think that the chances of obtaining profitable work from the new Duma are not hopeless.—The Chief of the Prison Department in St. Petersburg has been murdered by a woman, who was promptly sentenced to death.—The police at Kazan have surrounded the University and arrested 200 students.

Switzerland.—The English branch of the Swiss League for the Preservation of Swiss Scenery has strongly protested against a railway or lift up the Matterhorn.

Obituary.—Lord Nanburnholme, Lord Gormanston, Mr. Gerald Massey, Sir S. W. B. Lewes, Colonel G. B. Hobart, the Rev. W. R. Jolley, Mr. T. Forster Brown, Mr. E. R. J. Wyatt Davies.—*Times*.

L OSTDRUCE DIARY

Witness's Allegations of Robbery.

London, Nov. 1.

An extraordinary development of the Druce case was brought to the notice of the police to-day, when Miss Robinson, one of the principal witnesses for the claimant who has come all the way from New Zealand to give evidence, stated that for the second time since she left her own country she had been robbed of important documents bearing upon the case.

The story of to-day's events was told to a representative this evening, by Mr. T. K. V. Coburn, the claimant's Australian legal adviser, who accompanied Miss Robinson, to Scotland Yard when she reported her loss to the police. "When Miss Robinson arrived in England," said Mr. Coburn "she handed an important, diary to Mr. Kinbar, solicitor for Mr. G. Hollamby Druce, the claimant. It remained in his possession up to two weeks ago. Miss Robinson then decided to have it transferred to the custody of Messrs. Oswald Hanson, and Smith, of Hammersmith."

"The diary remained at Hammersmith," proceeded Mr. Coburn, "until last Monday, when Miss Robinson had it for a few days in order that she might refresh her memory as to dates and the sequeace of events. This morning she decided to return the diary, and was accompanied by Miss O'Neill, a lady who has been her constant companion for some ten or fifteen years. She put the diary in a Dorothy bag of black velvet which she carried hung upon her left arm. Miss O'Neill had occasion to go into a millinery establishment, while Miss Robinson remained outside.

"While looking into a jeweller's shop next door, she heard someone say, 'There is a spider on your neck, madam. Before she had recovered from the upset of this trifling incident, she discovered that her bag was gone, containing the diary and £5 in gold, which was wrapped in a small brown paper bank bag, and belonged to Miss O'Neill.

"The instant she missed her bag she looked up the street, and saw a man hurrying round the corner, a little in advance of her. She tried to hurry after him, but could not again catch sight of him. Fearing that she would miss her companion, she ran back to the shop where Miss O'Neil had been making her purchases, and immediately informed her of the loss.

"Miss Robinson and Miss O'Neil went round at once to the Hammersmith police station and gave details of what had happened. Miss Robinson proceeded next to her solicitors, and explained to them what had occurred. They advised her to go straight to Scotland Yard and report the matter there. This she did. Nothing has been seen or heard of the diary since."

SPANIARDS IN PHILIPPINES.

Four Thousand Reported to be Still Captive.

The revelations of a man named Jose Cebolla Vulguera, reproduced in the newspapers of Valencia, and according to which numbers of Spaniards, civil and military, still remain prisoners of the Tagal natives in the Philippines since the war of 1898, when Spain lost the islands, have caused a great sensation throughout the kingdom, says the Madrid correspondent of the "Liberte." Vulguera says he belonged to the crew of the cruiser Reina Maria Cristina, which was blown up by an American shell at the battle of Cavite. Of the 627 men on board, 319 were drowned. The others, among whom was Vulguera, saved themselves by swimming, but fell into the hands of the insurgents, who took them to the island of San Juan del Monte (in the province of Bulacan), where they have remained captive, and subject to the greatest ill-treatment, for the American masters of the Archipelago, have not succeeded in penetrating into that region.

During the intervening nine years the prisoners have led the most miserable existence, sleeping in the open air or in stables, compelled to labour harnessed to draught animals, and rarely obtaining sufficient nourishment. Many of them have succumbed to these hardships.

On June 10 last Vulguera states that he and ninety of his companions in slavery, succeeded in escaping in the night by swimming over the arm of sea which separated them from the neighbouring coast. Twenty-eight of them perished in this advanture. The other succeeded in reaching Manila and presented themselves to the American Authorities. A number of them were sent home on board the "Baltimore."

Vulguera recently disembarked at Cadiz but having no papers he was treated as a vagabond. On returning to his native town of Requena he was recognised. He gave several families in the neighbourhood particulars of their relatives living in the Philippines who were reported to be dead. The wives of some of them believing they were widows, had remarried.

According to Vulguera, there are no fewer than four thousand Spaniards still captive in different parts of the island inaccessible to the Americans. Although some persons in Spain throw doubt on the statements of the escaped prisoner he has thoroughly convinced many of those interested on account of the exact descriptions he has given of their missing relatives.

TWO MILLIONS OF GOLD.

"Lusitania's Record Freight."

London, Nov. 1.

Two million pounds worth of gold will be carried on the 'Lusitania" to-morrow on her voyage from Liverpool to New York. The shipment, which is intended to relieve the gold famine in the United States will be in every respect a record one.

It is the largest single amount ever entrusted to one ship, and it will cross the ocean probably more quickly than gold has ever crossed before. Much of it has been received in England from South Africa refined purchased and reshipped to America within one week creating thus another record.

Such a treasure ship has never sailed before from any port in the world. The value of the ship and her cargo may thus be estimated:—

Bullion and specie on Board, £2,000,000.
Value of the ship, £1,250,000.
Passengers' cash and baggage (estimate), £100,000.
Cargo (estimate), £100,000.
Coal (estimate), £8,000.
Total, £3,458,000.

Most of this gold will be in bars. Whether bullion or specie, it will be packed in iron-bound cases, weighing when filled about a hundredweight. Five thousand pounds' worth of gold in each case weighs 88lb. avoirdupois, and the cases weigh 25lb. It takes a couple of men to lift each case, and the chances of one being picked up and carried off are consequently very remote.

In spite of the weight, the boxes are carefully guarded and checked at every stage, from the time they leave the strong-rooms of the bank in London to their delivery in New York.

When the gold is delivered into the strong-room of the "Lusitania," each box will be weighed and sealed, and a receipt taken from the captain and the purser, who are then responsible for its safety on the ocean. The strong-room is locked with double keys, and a special guard stationed outside.

In consequence of the large amount of gold carried by the "Lusitania," insurance rates have suffered, and much of the gold had to be insured to-day at the high rate of 7s. 6d. per £100.

£98,000 WINDFALL.

Fortune for a Restaurant Book-keeper.

London, Nov. 1.

By the will of the late Mr. Oscar Philippe, of the Cavour Restaurant, 20 and 21, Leicester square, W. C., the whole of his fortune goes to Mrs. George Dale, of Musclife, Bournemouth, who as Miss Julia Edmonds was Mr. Philippe's book-keeper.

Mr. Philippe left an estate on the gross value of £98,873 4s. 3d., of which the net personality had been sworn at £23,101 16s. 3d. He started life as a waiter at the Cavour Restaurant, and eventually purchased the business out of his savings.

Soon after he became the proprietor of the Cavour Restaurant, Mr. Philippe was nearly ruined by the closing of Leicester square for improvements for two months, much of his business being diverted into other channels. He survived the reverse of fortune, however, and lived to become a wealthy man. He was sixty-four when he died.

Mr. Phillipe's restaurant was a well-known rendezvous of the theatrical profession, and he numbered among his regular patrons Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. Arthur Collins, Mr. George Edwardes, Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Frank Curzon, Mr. Gerald du Maurier, and many celebrated actresses, as well as Mr. J. M. Barrie and many well-known authors and journalists.

TRUE SWADESHI IN INDIA.

In one of his earlier speeches in India, Lord Curzon remarked that "the country is in the strongest position whose capital is self-generated and self-employed; and the first duty of the patriotic Indian, instead of carping at those who have profited by his neglect, is to enter the field, though late in the day himself, add to utilize the wealth that he has inherited or acquired for the benefit and the development of his own people." Lord Minto pursued a similar line of thought in a speech last year, with more immediate reference to questions of the moment when he differentiated between true and false Swadeshi, and intimated that the genuine Swadeshi movement would always have the support of the Government of India. "Swadeshi" really means "own country." In Bengal the word has been utilized to designate movements for the boycott of foreign goods, for fomenting labour troubles, and for creating internal disorder. Large numbers of people were induced to take the "Swadeshi vow," which pledged them only to purchase home-made fabrics but the one or two attempts of Bengali agitators to start industrial enterprises on an extensive scale ended in a fiasco. In other parts of India prominent men have for many years been steadily pursuing a genuine Swadeshi movement long before the term gained widespread currency. The jute mills of Calcutta are mostly controlled by Europeans, but the cotton spinning and weaving mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Nagpur have been, to a great extent, started and maintained by Indian capital. In the industrial world of Bombay the Indian capitalists have long been supreme, and they have built up great undertakings without allowing political controversies to affect their aims.

Through the energy and resource of leading natives in Western India, the country is about to enter upon a new and notable phase of industrial progress. India imports over 600,000 tons of iron and steel every year. Various attempts have been made to established iron works on European lines, commencing with an ill-fated experiment in Madras in 1825. The only successful effort has been that at Barakar, in Bengal, at the works now owned by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company. They were started in 1874, and have recently been turning out over 50,000 tons of pig iron annually, while a steel plant of moderate size recently completed is expected to add another 30,000 to the output. India needs, however, iron and steel works on a far larger scale if her resources are to be properly utilized. The late Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, of Bombay, who, next to the Government, was undoubtedly the greatest exponent of true Swadeshi India has yet produced, set himself years ago to solve the problem. Mr. Tata was a man who would have made his mark as a pioneer of industry in any land. Nearly all the schemes originated by his prescient foresight have borne good fruit. He was one of the first men to realize the advantage of spinning cotton yarn in the cotton-growing districts, and the great mills he established in Nagpur will compare favourably with any in the world. His last legacy to India was a princely sum for the foundation of the Institute of Science about to be inaugurated at Bangalore. From time to time during a period of 30 years he turned his attention to the question of indigenous iron and steel manufacture. Six years ago he decided to enter upon a thorough investigation of the possibilities of the project. He engaged the best available expert advisers in England and America. Large tracts of territory were prospected. The eminent American engineer, Mr. C. P. Perin was brought out to India to inspect the selected localities. In the mids of these activities, Mr. Tata died somewhat suddenly at Nauheim, but his sons, Mr. Dorabjee and Mr. Ratanjee Tata, pursued the inquiries with unabated courage. The result of the long period of preparation was that a company known as the Tata Iron and Steel Company was recently floated in Bombay with a capital of close upon a million and a half sterling.

The remarkable feature of this great enterprise is that the capital was practically all sub

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Declaration.

London, Nov, 1.

The adjourned meeting at Whitehall this morning between Mr Lloyd-George and the Committee of Railway Chairmen, who have been considering the attitude of the companies to the Amalgamated Society, only lasted three-quarters of an hour. At the close the following statement was supplied :—

A further meeting was held at the Board of Trade this morning between Mr. Llyod-George and the Committee of the Railway Chairmen whom he saw yesterday. The same gentlemen were present. The meeting was again adjourned till Wednesday morning next in order to enable the committee to consult their colleagues further. Mr. Lloyd-George is inviting the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to meet him on Wednesday afternoon in case he should have any proposals to lay before them.

The situation at present roughly resolves itself into the alternatives of a conciliation board or compulsory arbitration, the latter requiring the introduction of legislation next session.

Next Wednesday's meeting will show whether the directors will as a body endorse the principle of a Conciliation Board. If they do, it will doubtless be submitted to Mr. Bell for reference to the members of his society. If they do not then there is the probability that the men will be asked to refrain from any action pending the introduction into Parliament of the necessary measure for compulsory arbitration on the demands of the employees.

The situation is thus not without hope of a pacific settlement—pacific in that it may not need recourse to Parliament, but in any case it is quite certain, as has been often already pointed out in these columns, that the pressure of public opinion and the paramount considerations of trade and commerce quite remove the possibility of any strike. The Board of Trade will be forced willingly or unwillingly to avert this, whether it employs conciliation or compulsion for the purpose.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyed-George, after his conference with the directors and managers of the railways, travelled to Madeley, Salop, where he addressed a large meeting in the evening.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that he had come to address the meeting under great difficulties. "Up to the very last moment," he said, "I was engaged in doing my very best to adjust the trouble which has arisen in the railway world. It would be exceedingly inadvisable on my part to make any further allusion to it, but I shall not consider I have succeeded unless I get peace with honour to both parties."

STRIKE RESOLUTION.

After a conference lasting five and a half hours, the provisional committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which was appointed at a recent appeal meeting of the Society, to-day passed the following resolution unanimously:—

That this conference of the representatives of the railwaymen of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, while realising the grave responsibility involved in the declaration of a national railway strike, regrets that the arbitrary refusal of the railway companies to meet our accredited representatives to even discuss a settlement by friendly negotiation, leaves no other course open but to carry out the mandate of our members, as disclosed in the result of the ballot, and we therefore recommend the Executive Committee to issue notice papers to the whole of the railway service.

The resolution is to be considered by the Executive Committee to-morrow, when the line of action to be pursued to give it effect will be finally determined.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Proposal for a Central Bank.

New York, November 1.

Opposition has been developed to the plan to induce President Roosevelt to convene Congress to discuss Currency Reform. Advocates of a powerful Central bank would present their plan before Congress again, and are ready to start the propaganda, arguing that the addition of such an institution would have helped to prevent the, present financial crisis.

A better feeling exists to-day, and was reflected in the Stock Market prices, but until all doubts are removed concerning the three Trust companies now undergoing small but persistent runs, confidence locally cannot be restored.

Washington, Nov. 1.

Want of money has thrown both skilled and unskilled labourers out of employment all over the country.

Rough estimates made at the Employment Bureau of the Department of Commerce show that something like 60,000 men are out of employment, as a direct result of the recent panic. Eight thousand men are out of work on two railway systems in the west—the Harriman and Rock Island.

Owing to the financial situation, the Pennsylvania Railroad have temporarily abandoned work on their New York tunnel and other improvements until times are better.

President Roosevelt has conferred with Mr. Terence Powderly, of the Department of Commerce, as to the possibility of finding work in industrial branches not affected for workers who cannot pursue their usual employment.

Mr. Powderly is attempting to shift men about the country as well as possible.

New York, Nov. 1.

A number of iron and steel companies in the Birmingham (Ala.) district have paid their employes in cheques this week. A similar system has been followed to some extent at Pittsburg. In new Orleans thousands of workers are unpaid because the gold imports ordered by the cotton firms have not arrived.

Portsmouth (Virginia), Nov. 1.

The People's Bank, with a capital of $50,000, did not open its doors to-day owing to the heavy demands of depositors.—Reuter.

Grand Island, (Nebraska), Nov. 1.

The Commercial State Bank, with its deposits amounting to $380,000, has suspended payment. The local Stock Exchange will remain closed.

The "Economist" to-day says: "The financial crisis in America is really a moral crisis caused by the series of proofs which the American public has received that the leading American financiers who control the banks, trust companies, and industrial corporations are often imprudent and not seldom dishonest. They have misumanaged trust funds and used them freely for speculative purposes. Hence the alarm of depositors and the general collapse of credits."

THEOSOPHIST SPLIT IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago "Times," Sept. 30, says :—

[Exclusive Dispatch.] A revolt in the ranks of the Chicago branch of the Theosophical Society has followed the visit of Mrs. Annie Besant, head of the Theosophical movement.

The "seceders," who, among others prominent in local activities of the society, include W. F. Gurley, an instructor at the University of Chicago, announce that they will have nothing more to do with the "Inner School" of the parent organization and are planning to form a separate society.

The dissension, which has been smoldering for some time, was fanned into a flame by the presidential address of Mrs. Besant before the convention of the American section of the society last Sunday. The seceders say they took exceptions to her reference to Charles W. Leadbeater as a "fellow initiate." This, they declare, is the "last straw" which has forced them to abandon the cult. The "Leadbeater incident," involving the question of morality has been a subject of controversy for some time.

WOMEN JOIN REVOLT.

Mrs. Emma Brougham, editor of the Theosophic Messenger, official organ of the American section, resigned her post immediately following the lecture and joined in the secession movement. With Mrs. Kate Havens, she has been one of the most active in the revolt. An "initiate," it is explained, is one who has reached that stage of spiritual refinement where the mysteries of theosophy are clearer to him than to ordinary mortals. This alleged indorsement of a man who had practically been expelled from the society following a trial before the heads of the society in London, was too much for dissatisfied members of the Chicago society, who up to that time, had hoped to smooth over the factional differences. Mr. Gurley, one of the leaders in the secession, is a teacher of the subject at the University of Chicago.

"IMPRACTICAL IDEALISM."

"We deserted the society on a moral issue," said Mrs. Havens. "The American section refused to adopt a resolution establishing a moral standard for membership, and the society now is in the hands of leaders who claim the right of apostolic succession, as it were, which is repugnant to democratic ideals. Mrs. Besant proposes to admit all persons to membership, without regard to moral requirements, hoping to do them good. This is impractical idealism, which is not only grotesque but dangerous."

The seceders in the Chicago society plan to join with dissatisfied Theosophists in other parts of the world in organizing a new society, with former Vice-President A. P. Sinnett of London, deposed by Mrs. Besant at the head. One of the fundamental rules of the new organization, it is said, will be that members must conform strictly to the moral code of the country in which they live.

THE KING AND THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The King received at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, Oct. 26, the Lords Lieutenant of the counties of England and Scotland and Wales, and commended the new military organisation to the favourable consideration and best efforts of his Lords Lieutenant and the County Associations over which they will preside.

His Majesty, who wore the uniform of a field-marshal, was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, who was also in field-marshal's uniform, and attended by Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, Lord Colebrooke, Lord-in-Waiting, General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C., Lord Knollys, Sir A. Condie Stephen, Major Ponsonby, the Hon. John Ward, Col. Sir Charles Frederick, Mr. Verney, and Major Malcolm Murray, equerry to the Duke of Connaught. The Lords Lieutenant drove to the Palace shortly before one o'clock and alighted at the grand entrance, whence they were conducted to one of the State rooms on the ground floor. They were all in uniform, and their arrival and appearance attracted a good deal of public attention and interest. His Majesty's marshal men and other officials were on duty at the Palace.

The King entered the State room punctually at one o'clock, and after formal presentations had been made to him proceeded to address the Lords Lieutenant, He said:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"I have summoned you, the Lieutenants of England, Scotland, and Wales, to acquaint you with the new duties and responsibilities which will now devolve upon you. I gave my consent by a statute of Aug. 2 for the formation of a new Territorial Army, and the success which will, I trust, result, will mainly depend upon your efforts. Henceforth my Yeomanry and my Volunteers are to form the Territorial Army, over the destinies of which you and your County Associations are to watch.

"To you are now delegated the duties of raising, equipping, and maintaining that portion of this force, the Imperial Army of the second line, which lies within the shores of this kingdom. The command and training of this force will be entrusted to the generals in the commands and to the generals and other officers serving under them, so that the force may enjoy in the fullest degree, in common with the Regular Army, those advantages which accrue from being instructed in the highest and most developed school of military thought.

"It is further intended that the Territorial Army shall receive the complete military organisation without which no army is competent to take the field. To accomplish this, much will have to be done; changes will have to be made in some corps which at present exist, and other corps which do not yet exist will have to be created. In the performance of this difficult task I have instructed the military authorities to render all the help that it is in their power to give. But the ultimate success must depend upon the goodwill and public spirit of my loyal subjects, inspired and guided by you and your County Associations.

"Your duties will not be confined to raising in your counties the forces which the military authorities may require of you under the scheme which will hereafter be communicated to your Associations. You will be required to hand over these forces to the military authorities in a fit condition to take the field whether for training or for war. It will also rest with you to provide and maintain rifle ranges, drill halls, and such accommodation as is necessary for the safe custody of arms and equipment. Funds will be placed at your disposal by the Army Council for this and similar purposes.

"I look to you, my lords and gentlemen, through the instrumentality of your Associations, to protect the interests of the Reservists and old soldiers, who have worthily served their country in all parts of the world, and I ask you to enlist the sympathies of the owners and cultivators of the soil to facilitate the provision of areas for the training of my troops.

"My lords and gentlemen, the important duties and responsibilities which were formerly yours are being restored to you, and when you return to undertake this great and honourable task I look to you to foster and direct, by your precept and example, the spirit of patriotic and voluntary effort which has for so long distinguished my loyal subjects. I hope that you will call to your aid all men who have at heart the interests of their country, and, with a generous emulation, will stimulate the efforts which you will make in your several counties.

"I have called you here to-day in order to express to you my confidence that you will employ best endeavours to carry out the work with which you are entrusted. I have faith that the united efforts of my people will enable you to achieve success."

LIEUTENANTS' REPLY.

The Duke of Norfolk replied as follows :—

"May it please your Majesty,—I tam allowed, on behalf of the Lieutenants of your Majesty's counties, to express their deep appreciation of your gracious act, in calling us to your side at the moment of undertaking the duty which you have entrusted to us.

"Nothing could stimulate more strongly our loyal and patriotic resolve to work for the safeguarding of our country than this proof that your Majesty has not only committed to us this great duty, but also that you have shown that you trust us worthily to fulfil our charge. We, one and all, deeply feel this, and it is our earnest resolve that your Majesty shall find you have not trusted us in vain."

The company then proceeded to the state dining-room, where his Majesty entertained his guests at luncheon. The meal was served at half a dozen large round tables, all of which were tastefully decorated with flowers, and his Majesty and all the members of his suite lunched with the guests.

The scene was a memorable one, as representing possibly the largest luncheon party ever held at Buckingham Palace. Scarlet and gold and scarlet and silver uniforms predominated, the effect being heightened by the more sober-looking Levee dress affected by Cabinet Ministers and some of the Household Staff.

BANKING STRATEGY.

New York Payments Delayed on Every Cheque.

New York, Nov. 1.

The dulness of the Stock Market to-day is greatly welcomed. It is believed that it reflects the disappearance of hysteria among the public generally, as well as on the Stock Exchange, and also that it removes an aggravating influence in the way of excited speculative movements up or down.

An extraordinary rise in sterling this afternoon from the gold import point almost to the gold export point is ascribed to the necessary haste of bankers in covering the week's large gold import engagements.

The rate is bound to fall again when the actual export of commodities has its influence.

No premium is bid for gold or currency, Statements to that effect simply refer to the trifling premium bid in gold for small notes which can be used in shops, or in harvest shipments.

MR. HEARST AND "THE TIMES."

"England our Historic Enemy."

London, Nov. 2.

"The Times" this morning publishes a long telegram, in the form of a letter, from Mr. W. R. Hearst, the American politician and newspaper proprietor, and formerly candidate for the Governorship of New York.

In the course of this letter, which is couched in vigorous terms, Mr. Hearst takes exception to certain statements made by the New York correspondent of "The Times."

In a telegram on September 20 the latter remarked that Mr. Hearst was principally responsible for the Spanish-American War. The same despatch also dealt with the attitude of the American Press towards Japan.

Mr. Hearst in his letter, declares that Spain was alone responsible for the war in question.

Referring to the Japanese question, Mr. Hearst says that if a war is imposed upon a nation as pacific as America, Japan would be responsible, backed up perhaps by the secret support and encouragement of Great Britain.

"Americans," Mr. Hearst continues, "have always understood the true attitude of England towards the United States, in spite of assurances of friendship."

Mr. Hearst also refers to the secret influences and underhand conduct of Great Britain, "our historic enemy."

In conclusion Mr. Hearst states that every patriotic citizen of the United States would support President Roosevelt in regard to the voyage of the American Squadron.

It is stated that the War Office will shortly promulgate a scheme for training colleges for officers of the new Reserve forces, companies for their instruction being formed at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Haileybury, Clifton, and other big public schools. In time of war commissions would be given to the cadets trained at these colleges in the new Territorial Forces.

With the object of obtaining her licence to jockeyship, an American girl is now said to be practising the jumps on horseback at Chantilly, and expects in a few weeks to be allowed to ride in public. She admits, adds the "Telegraph," that he has already ridden on American racecourse, and claims to have won twenty-eight races including fourteen cups.

SIR HENRY COTTON ON "REUTER," MR. REES, AND THE "TIMES."

The following characteresatic letter appeared last week in the "Times" from Sir Henry Cotton :—

Sir,—You observe in your issue this morning that the accuracy of Reuter's summaries of Mr. Keir Hardie's sayings in Eastern Bengal is fully borne out by the messages published at the time in India by the "Bengali." I hope you will allow me to reply that you must have been misled in forming this conclusion. You correctly quote the message in the "Bengali" on which Reuter's telegram was based, but you do not reproduce Reuter's telegram. With your permission I will give both messages.

Correspondent of the "Bengali."

In the evening Mr. Hardie had an interview with your correspondent, and said that the facts which he had learnt that day showed that the Russian method of administration was a close parallel to that existing in the district, while some of the atrocities recently committed would, if known in England, rouse as much indignation as the Turkish horror in Armenia did.

Reuter's telegram.

The Bengal newspapers contain long narratives of the Labour leader's journey, and he is interviewed every day. These papers ascribe to him statements to the effect that the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia.

Your readers can judge for themselves whether one message completely bears out the other. I will only invite attention to the statement of "Reuter" that the atrocities referred to were committed by officials. I will not stoop to inquire why "Reuter's" agent inserted the words "by officials"; but there can be no justification for the interpolation, and it is obvious to anyone at all acquainted with recent events in Eastern Bengal that Mr. Keir Hardie was alluding to the atrocities perpetrated by Mahomedans or Hindoos during the deplorable scenes of riot and violence which lately occurred in that province.

Mr. Rees, M. P., pounced on this letter at once, in which, as will be noted, Sir Henry Cotton seized the opportunity of correcting a misstatement to edge in an insinuation about Mahomedan atrocities. Mr. Rees writes :—

May I say that this cool assumption on the part of Sir H. Cotton that the Mahomedans have committed atrocities upon the Hindoos is altogether unjustifiable, and that any impartial person at all acquainted with the course of recent events in Eastern Bengal is aware that they have, on the contrary, behaved with conspicuous self-restraint and moderation? If they have sometimes struck back under grievous provocation, it certainly does not become those who have started or supported the anti-partition agitation to complain. The Hindoo masses—that is to say, the tenants, labouring agriculturists, and members of the lower castes—have been at the pains to publicly express their content with the creation of the new province, their discontent with the agitation against its creation, their detestation of boycotting, and their disapproval of the action of the Hindoo classes, landlords, lawyers, students, and Baboos in general, who are carefully keeping the sore open. For there is no need to deny that the division of Bengal was distasteful to the upper classes and castes of the Hindoos, who naturally prefer one great undivided province in which their co-religionists predominate, and of which the chief town is the capital of India, to two smaller provinces, in one of which the majority are Mahomedans. Their dislike is easily intelligible; but it is no sufficient ground for persecuting, boycotting, and provoking to breaches of the peace the members of the other great religions of India, who have loyally accepted a merely administrative measure, which several Secretaries of State and Viceroys, with their respective Councils considered desirable or necessary, though in my humble opinion Lord Curzon's Government might very well have let it alone.

It is, however, intolerable, unjust, and politically inexpedient that the worse should be represented as the better cause in this off-hand manner, for the benefit of the British public, which is always assiduously fed by agitators with evidence on one side only of every Indian question.

To this Sir Henry Cotton replied:—

I do not take Mr. Rees seriously when he writes on Indian matters. But he implies in his letter to you, which appears to-day, that he has not heard of the atrocities perpetrated by Mahomedans on Hindoo women in Eastern Bengal, to which Mr. Keir Hardie referred in the statement which was so distorted by Reuter. Here is how Mr. Keir Hardie explained the matter in a subsequent interview to an Anglo-Indian newspaper :—

"I referred to the abduction and rape of Hindoo widows by Mahomedans. I ask why there were not repeated prosecutions, and I learnt that this causes loss of caste to the whole family concerned. This, and more particularly the public exposure, prevented many prosecutions. But several magistrates admitted that a certain number of these incidents had taken place."

This is clear enough, but the point on which I addressed you my former letter is still unanswered. Why did Reuter introduce into his telegram the statement that these atrocities had been "committed by officials"? Had he any justification whatever for putting such words into Mr. Keir Hardie's mouth? In your issue of Tuesday last you say: "It is important to note these—i. e. Reuter's—summaries are fully borne out by the messages published at the time by the "Bengali" and other organs of the disaffected party." You quoted in your own columns what was said in the "Bengali" but the "Bengali" correspondent does not bear out Reuter's message. Can you quote any statement from any organ in the Calcutta Press which will bear Reuter out? I am a tolerably careful student of the Indian Press, but I have been able to find nothing. I have found the statement of "Bengali" correspondent reproduced broadcast, but nothing more on this point. Your correspondent "Indicus," who charges me with deliberate suppression and with putting a misleading construction on your own statement is, I presume, before he could make such charges, in possession of evidence which would support your statement that the messages published at the time in Calcutta would bear Reuter out. I invite him to produce it.

On this a writer styling himself "Indicus" writes to the "Times" (Oct. 30) :—

Sir Henry Cotton may quibble over words and in his bitter partisanship refuse to see things in Bengal as they are. But the fact patent to any unprejudiced student of the disaffected Calcutta Press is that the infamous comparison with "the Russian method of administration" and "the Turkish horror in Armenia" was intended, at least by the correspondent of the "Bengali" reporting it, to be taken as applicable to Government officials. The fact that some days afterwards its alleged author explained that he was referring to "abduction and rape of Hindoo widows by Mahomedans" is not relevant to the point at issue. When Reuter's message of Sept. 30 was despatched, and for some days afterwards, the construction put upon the comparison by the "Bebgali" Press was that which he reported. As your columns show to-day, the comparison was seized upon by "Bande Mataram" as applicable to the suppression of the Calcutta riots by the police so outrageously "reported" in its columns. It was used repeatedly in leading articles and was borne out by other opinions which the Bengali journalists attributed to Mr. Keir Hardie. Thus the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in its issue of Sept. 30 reported Mr. Hardie as having said at Barisal.

"He was convinced that the partition of Bengal was the root cause of all the mischief, that the repressive policy had increased the unrest, that the people had lost faith in the criminal administration, and that the union of executive and judicial functions was a scandal to the British name. If the English people had known of one fourth of the malpractices he had seen they would not have allowed the present system of administration to exist in India."

In its leading columns the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," like its disaffected contemporaries, had much to say in support of the view that a comparison with Russian methods and Bulgarian atrocities was justified. Here are two extracts:—

"We Hindoos have for the last two or three years been sought to be crushed as never before witnessed in India under British rule. Indeed, the atrocities committed are so serious that it would be difficult to persuade the English public to believe in them as possible in a country basking under the British flag.

"The Hindoos say that a conspiracy has been formed by certain, officials to crush them, while these certain officials allege that the Hindoos have formed a conspiracy to undermine the authority of Government. The complaints of the Hindoo men nothing to anybody, for they have no authority; indeed, they have been barking and whining these three years, but have gained nothing. The complaint of the officials as against the Hindoos has, however, been followed by substantial results—the introduction of Russian methods. Of the officials engaged in crushing the Hindoos there are two parties. One party knows that the Hindoos are innocent, but yet hates them, for they give trouble in various ways . . . . The other party is honest, but has been led astray by the others. To this party Lord Minto, Mr. Moorley, and the vast majority of Englishmen at home belong."

There is no need to multiply quotations by way of showing that Calcutta Bengalees were being taught at the beginning of the month that the Labour leader held the people of Bengal to be suffering intolerable injustice and wrong at the hands of officials, and that he was hailed as a very Daniel come to judgment. It is gratifying to find Sir H. Cotton, who was recently shown in your columns to be very loose in his facts respecting Kulinism, should now evince so keen an anxiety as to the strict literal accuracy of a Reuter message. But his talents would be better employed in deprecating the "yellow journalism" of the Bengalee agitators, over whom he claims to have great influence.

Henry Green, a negro, afflicted with a laughing disease, has at last been sent to prison for disturbing the peace of Washington, says our correspondent. Mischievous boys, knowing of his propensity, would start Green laughing, and then run. Green, unable to stop, would arouse the neighbourhood with his loud haw-haw, continuing until he was exhausted.

£750 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

Two London Jewish Journals at law.

London, Nov. 1.

Rabbi Hertzog, of the Amalgamated Jewish Synagogues was a witness to-day in the suit of Ginsburg v. Jougues.

In this action, held before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury in the King's Bench Divison, Hyam Bernard Ginsburg, of the "Jewish Express," claimed damages from Leon Anatole Jougues, proprietor of the "Jewish Journal," and Joseph Dalidansky, its editor for alleged libel.

The defendants pleaded justification.

The plaintiff, in his paper, appealed for subscriptions in aid of the Jews in Bessarabia, and later for funds in aid of the victims and relations of victims of the Kishinef massacre.

All the moneys received were duly remitted. He alleged that in the "Jewish Journal" there were printed articles which, in effect, imputed that the plaintiff had not properly accounted for the funds subscribed, that he had acted dishonestly, and that he had failed to use the moneys for the purpose for which they were subscribed.

The Rabbi said he had never heard any complaint that the money collected for Bessarbia had been improperly given to the Roumanians from any person save Dalidansky.

A number of other witnesses were called, including Mr. Woolfe, assistant manager of the Jewish Colonial Trust, who testified to the receipt of moneys for the Kishinef victims from Mr. Ginsburg.

The jury awarded £750 damages, apportioned as follows: £450 against Jougues, and £300 against Dalidansky.

CITY CONSPIRACY CASE.

London, Nov. 1.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day, further evidence was heard in the case in which William Dacre Tyler, George Harris, otherwise Martin, and Charles Wilbraham Perryman are indicted for conspiracy in connection with alleged bucketshop frauds.

Detective-Inspector Ottoway stated that Perryman, when arrested, said, "Who had the temerity to lay the information ?" On searching the Office at 2, Token-house Buildings, the witness found three private letter books of Perryman's, and some cheques drawn by Perryman on the London City and Midland Bank, in favour of George Harris and George Martin. The accounts sent out to clients and copied in Herbert Smith's letter book, were in Perryman's handwriting.

Mr. Minter Slater, a solicitor testified to entering an appearance for "H. K. Ablett," who was being sued as "The Financial Guardian Share Department," in an action brought by one of the witnesses in the present case. An affidavit was prepared on the instructions of Harris, who said "Ablett" was the proprietor of the paper.

Mr. Muire: Did you ever see Henry King Ablett?—No.

Mr. Muir: Is it not unusual to enter an appearance in an action when you had never seen the principal?—I do not think so.

The Judge: If that is your practice, I would advise you not to follow it in future or you will get yourself into serious trouble.

The trial was again adjourned.

MAD WOMAN'S ACT.

Sets Light to her Husband's Bed.

A woman's madness was the cause of a shocking scene at a French village, Varenes-sur-Allier, near Moulins, on Wednesday. The wife of a man named Vichy, a cafe-keeper, had latterly shown signs of mental aberration, but her husband preferred to keep her with him.

On the morning in question the woman rose noiselessly while her husband was still sleeping, went downstairs to fetch a can of petroleum, and poured it over the bed. Then she set a light to it with the candle, and in an instant Vichy was enveloped in flames.

He jumped hastily out of bed and tried to escape, but the demented woman, who was hiding in a corner, began firing at him with a revolver. Luckily, the shots, being badly aimed, only hit the wall. Vichy then seized his wife, and succeeded in wresting the weapon from her.

Several neighbours had arrived on hearing the sounds of the firing. The woman, upon this, ran up to first floor of the house and threw herself out of the window. When picked up, she had a leg broken and several internal injuries.

Her husband was badly burnt on the chest, arms, and legs, and his condition is considered serious.

NEW ARMY AIRSHIP.

Proof Against Rain.

London, Nov 1.

A new army airship to supplement the Nulli Secundus is being rapidly completed at the War Office balloon factory at Farnborough. It will have a speed capacity of thirty miles an hour in a ten-mile-an-hour wind, or forty miles an hour in a calm, and will remain in the air during a rainfall, thus overcoming the difficulty which ended the Nulli Secundus's flight at the Crystal Palace.

The new ship will have 680lb. more lifting power than the first vessel, and will carry in its envelope 10,000 cubic feet more gas. The driving engine will have twice the power of the Nulli Secundus. One of the initial experiments with the new ship will be an attempt to fly it in the rain. The gasbag is much greater in diameter than the first, though about the same length.

Meantime the Nulli Secundus is not being neglected, Mr. Cody, who personally superintends the making of the driving and aeroplane apparatus, recently returned from an inspection of the French airship La Patrie, near Paris, with a view to obtaining light 100 h. p. petrol-driven engines, but it is still hoped that engines of English make may be used. Numerous British manufacturers have been applied to so far without result.

Just as soon as the new ship is ready for flight the Nulli Secundus will have undergone all her alterations, and probably both vessels will be brought into the open side by side.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 25 to Nov 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H A Browning, B
Capt G Fowler, I M S, B
Mr J M Whitting, B
Mr J Lemon, B
Mr A L Hetherington, B
Mr A S Kearns, M
Mr R B Stewart, Bo Cov
Mr E J Bolus, Bo
Col H Bower, 17 Cav.
Major H L Anderson, 9 Bhopal I.
Major W L Anderson, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Secunderabad.
Major J Kendall, 18 Inf.
Major A Roberts, 95 Russell's Inf.

Capt G F Gretton, 9 Lrs
Capt W T F Thompson, 57 Rifles.
Capt A le F Smith, 2 Q-O Raj
Lieut H C Pollock, R E
Lieut E de L Young, R E
Lieut G G Richardson, 105 Mah
Lieut W H Grindley, S and T Corps
Lieut A C Gunter, R A
Lieut W H Hamilton, I M S
Second Lieut H S Blane, 19 Lrs
Commander N F L Wilson, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R G Kilby, B Cov, furl to 20-12-07
Mr R A Burns, B, leave on M C commuted into furl, and extended to 31-10-08.
Mr A W Foord, B, furl to 14-2-08
Mr H M Gabler, B, 6 mo M C
Miss A McGibbon, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C O Jolly, B, 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr M Hammick, C S I, C I E, M Cov, furl to 15-4-08
Mr A L Hannay, M Cov, 1 day's extraordinary leave.

Mr F Gleadow, Bo, 3 mo extraordinary leave
Major H St G Thomas, 84 Punj, 4 mo
Capt J H M Davie, 34 Poona H, 7 days
Capt E C Creagh, 57 Rifles, 3 mo, M C
Lieut E P Anderson, R E, 3 days
Lieut J G B Gordon, 52 Sikhs, 1 mo, M C
Lieut C L Whitaker, 18 Inf, 3 mo, M C
Lieut P G Phillimore, 99 Inf, 2 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major L Rogers, I M S, B
Major W C Smyth, R E, B
Mr R W D Willoughby, B Cov
Mr H Nunn, B Cov
Mr R G Kilby, B Cov
Mr J W E Poynting, B Cov
Mr A W Foord, B
Mr C Horne, B

Dr J Scott, B
Mr B Coventry, B
Mr R M MacGregor, B
Mr R F Fanshawe, B
Mr F A Leete, B
Lieut-Col C H L, Meyer I M S, Bo
Mr L S Osmaston, Bo

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

INEXPENSIVE FURS.

With the first touch of autumnal keenness in the air the shop windows put forth their attractions in the direction of furs, and this season's displays present features of more than usual interest. It is not alone that the range of choice is wider than ever. This year, for instance, sees Russian pony, once regarded as only suitable for hard motoring wear, dressed with such perfect suppleness and dyed to a deep even black, used for fashionable coats which range from £8 to £15 for short, loose sacques, or £15 to £30 for a full-length wrap. Chiefly, however, one would note the enormous advance that has been made in the arts of dressing and dyeing when applied to the less costly pelts.

FURS AND THEIR NAMES.

The London Chamber of Commerce has lately issued a circular to retail houses, calling attention to the mis-naming of furs, some of which would clearly be illegal under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887. Such instances as are cited in this of dyed white rabbit being sold as chinchilla, or dyed hare being offered as fox, would assuredly be misleading. Another glaring and impudent misnomer they do not, however, mention here, and that is the "sable hair" that is sometimes affixed to the very commonest of chief imitations. But, as a fact, there is far less misnaming of furs than there was. Nowadays the retailer boldly labels his coats or stoles, or muffs, exactly what they are. Possibly he prefers the Biblical name of coney to that of the more usual modern cognomen of bunny, but for the rest he frankly says lustered marmot, nutria, musquash, or squirrel. It may be prefaced with the phrase "moleskyed" or "sable-dyed," but that is legitimate description. He has, in fact, grasped a great truth, though it may be without knowing it. For modern woman has learnt that if she cannot have diamonds and pearls, the semi-precious stones when treated with art and technical skill make exceedingly charming and becoming ornaments; and amethysts, peridots, topaz, and the like, have a very effective place in dress, while the jeweller does not attempt to fit to them any other name than their own. Similarly, where sables or chinchillas lie beyond the purse, there are other skins very cosy and very comfortable on a winter's day, which can be so manipulated as to be highly becomming.

MARMOT.

One of the skins now furnishing the most striking results at moderate cost is marmot. Time was when it was regarded as almost valueless as a fur, but it figures now in fashionable furriers' lists alike for coats, capes, stoles, muffs, and linings. These animals are widely distributed over the globe, and the best skins, which find their way to London as the great fur-distributing market of the world come from Russia and China. By the courtesy of one of the leading houses in our midst, it was possible to see some parcels of these pelts exactly as they were going out to be made up, and to learn that nowhere can they be more admirably dressed and dyed than in London. To show British success in this direction, a number that had been treated in Germany were brought forward for comparison. The fur is not as long as that of sable, but it will take the richest and deepest colouring that distinguishes that most coveted of skins. From mink it is really hardly distinguishable, for careful treatment—beginning with the curing of the skin—renders it very soft and pliable and the shading is marvellously copied. A marmot coat may be brought for £10 to £14, while one in mink of corresponding lengths would be from £30 to £100.

SQUIRREL.

Again, squirrel is producing some of the season's greatest successes. It has, of course, many admirers in its natural grey, and at this moment many of the shops are offering exceedingly good value in ties and "throwover" scarves in this fur. To dye it to represent either mole or sable is not new, but this season's results in this direction represent enormous advances. One or two of the exclusive West-end shops are using largely the best sable-dyed squirrel for hats, for which a great vogue is anticipated. A very notable example is a fairly large cloche-shape lined with brown satin and having handsome rouleaux of the fur at the crown. For trimming it would have a cluster of silk roses or a chou of some brightly-hued velvet, and would be priced at about three guineas. The colouring, as of fine Russian sable, and the beautiful softness of the fur, were both remarkable.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bismo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran	15	11	45 a m	2	54
Suez	15	2	10 p m	0	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	15th Nov. 1907.	1	23	0	8
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	19	0	3
" Madras	Ditto	1	13	0	1

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (27-10-07). Cables Emden Vigo and Lisbon St. Miquel interrupted (8-11-07.)

SOME ONE YOU KNOW.

Have you ever read in a newspaper article a glowing account and found it ended in an advertisement? Were you convinced of the merits of the article? We think not, because it told the experience of some stranger in a far away town. It's a different thing, however, when a statement is made by one of Bombay's leading doctors. Dr. Dick, F. R. I. M. E., Physician and Specialist, Secretary, National Pension Fund for Nurses (Consultation at Phillips & Co., Chemists, Byculla) says:—It's a pleasure to make a statement in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and will mention one case in particular that came under my notice a short time ago :—A lady with her daughter, about 17 years of age, came in saying, on hearing of you being a specialist, I have brought my daughter who continually complains of urinary troubles, and pains, does not sleep well and her apetite is very poor. I have tried three doctors but they did her no good. The last twenty days she has complained of burning urine and terrible headache. I commenced treatment of the case by admiuistrating Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and in a short time she was entirely well, is now enjoying good health and is quite out of every difficulty.

They are composed of pure vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted for the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, without any after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE Oct 29.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Tay Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Eng Volunteers, being disbanded, with effect from Nov 2, 1907.

Admiralty, 29th October,

Sub-Lieutenant Stephen Hewit Sutton Morly has been promoted to the rank of Nov ember, 1906.

Gunner Richard Cowle has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in his Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th October, 1907.

Staff Paymaster Beauchamp Urquhart Colclough has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 28th October, 1907.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Frederick Richard Balchin has been placed on the Retired List Dated 26th October, 1907

Admiralty, 30th October,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—Surgeon Francis Herraman Johnson M B, has been transferred to the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

ROMANCES WHILE YOU WAIT.

There is a destiny which shapes the end of a commonplace paragraph, rough-hew as its writer may. Those who sometimes spare a moment or so to glance down this column may have noted from time to time how, through no merit of the writer, but by sheer good luck, coincidence has capped coincidence, and living interest of the moment grown out of some reference to the past. One note in this column found two living links with a story with which, fifty years before, the whole country had rung. One of the links is a West-End physician; the other, the captain of a liner, to whom the paragraph travelled, months after its appearance, to South Africa. Neither had previously heard of the other, yet this haphazard note brought them together, to talk over a tragedy of which they had both been witnesses in their boyhood. An experience quite as remarkable has followed a paragraph more recently published in this column.

A TRAGEDY AND A MEETING.

It was the story of the fiendish murder by brigands of Mr. and Mrs. Welch-Hunt, who were honeymooning in Greece; and was communicated by Mr. C. Brietzcke, late of the Admiralty, whose attention had been drawn to some earlier paragraph in the column. He is a collateral descendant of the families of one of the victims. One who read the story upon its appearance is a lady who is descended from the same house, and is, therefore, related to the other correspondent. They live within a short cab ride of each other, yet had never previously known of each other's existence. The lady has among her papers a version in manuscript of the tragedy in almost the identical words in which it was here told. Some member of the family, she assumed, must have communicated it, hence her inquiry. That chance paragraph first discovered the kinship of the two correspondents, and brought them into communication. If a newspaper paragraph could ask as to itself the familiar question: "Is life worth living?" its creator would in circumstances such as those reply unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

FIVE GENERATIONS O. H. M. S.

It was a statement referring to Sheridan's beautiful first bride which caught Mr. Brietzcke's attention. The matter possessed some interest for him, seeing that the Linley sisters occupied royal apartments in old Somerset House at the same time that his great-grandfather, with his mother (who was Keeper of the Wardrobes) and his brother (who was page to King), also had royal apartments there. "Brietzcke" seems hardly a name to carry back into the English life of the eighteenth century. It is Polish, but as the present chief representative of the name, with justifiable pride, remarks, "Five generations of the same name have had the honour of serving the British Government in the Army, Navy, and Civil Service." The contemporary of Sheridan's bride seems to have been a delightful character. He was in the Foreign Office, and secretary to Lord Holderness and to Lord Bute, and, from his intimate association with people about the Court and Senate, saw a good deal of the social and political life of the period. His impressions he set down in a diary which remains in manuscript, into which the present writer is permitted to dip for the first publication of extracts.

THE STRONGER SEX.

The diary begins in 1756, with its author's beginning, at the age of twenty, his official career. In spite of his connections, he has at the outset not too easy a path to tread. His home in the royal apartments must be regarded by Lord Holderness as of itself not inconsiderable reward for service rendered, for young Charles Brietzcke sets down in horror: "I am greatly shocked to hear that my lord intended to pay me but £20 per annum. Slept but poorly with the thoughts of it, added to two other misfortunes." Next day, therefore, "to visit Lady Caroline Petersham, who received me very graciously—and told her my concern for news I heard yesterday. Received great consolation from her; she is the best friend I have in the world. She did give me her advice how to proceed." The advice seems to have been effective, for "my lord," after one or two false starts, told me that I have done everything to merit his favour, and that he would consider of me." So, apparently, "my lord" did, for money difficulties in the end had not to be counted among our diarist's troubles. But there was a stiffish hurdle to negotiate before the goal was reached.

OH, FOR PHILOSOPHY!

Among his very good friends was Lady Harrington, and to her he went, after this interview, desiring, apparently, to enlist her sympathies and advocacy. Alas! ladies had tempers in the morning, even as some of their fair descendants are said still to have. He called first at Downing-street, but was sent on to her house "in St. James's." Just as he was delivering a message to the footman, out came My Lady, "She told me that she did not do business there, and seemed very much out of humour, and called it troubling her, and monstrous, and I do not know what. O, dear, how I regretted my dependency on any of them; but I was forced to seem very civil, and make a low bow and march off." His cup of woe for that day was quite full, "It kept me awake all night, and made me feel wretched to the backbone. O, had I but a little philosophy and a little easy fortune, how I would despise everybody. I would not say 'despise,' but I would not care for anybody, nor pay that terrible court, as one is forced to, even to the most wicked, despicable of God's creatures!" Next morning finds him at the office "mustering up all my philosophy to make me quiet and easy." He is much perturbed, but ends up improving with "Courage, courage!"

MANY AFFAIRS.

One of the charms of this later Pepys is the spontaneity of the diary. Everything goes down on the day of its occurence. When his brother George, the King's page, does not come home one evening, he notes it down, and day after day adds, "Nor this day." At the end of a month it is made known that Master George has been secretly to St. James's Church and married the lady of his heart and when he, accompanied by his bride, meets the diarist in the street, passes him as a stranger, to escape detection. But they are drinking tea together soon after the honeymoon ends, and the affairs probably turns the diarist's thoughts to matrimony. Many and grievous are his trials before he meets the lady destined to share his fortunes. She proves to be a Miss Ware, relative of the famous Isaac Ware, architect to George III., who built Chesterfield House, and, the Horse Guards, and St. George's Hospital, and, for himself, the house in which Benjamin Disraeli was afterwards born. He it was too who built for Admiral Byng the house which that unfortunate warrior was destined not long to occupy. One of the Admiral's sternest critics was our diarist.

VALUE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The failure of Admiral Byng to relieve Minorca, blockaded by a powerful French fleet, while he had but a poor one, is now regarded as his misfortune rather than as his positive fault. His execution, "to encourage the others," as Voltaire cynically put it, was something like the judicial murder which the nation declared it to be. How utterly fickle public opinion is our diary has entries to show. It tells how Byng came to England under arrest, and that, so violent was the mob against him, he had to be put on board again. "Every town in England has burnt the effigy of Admiral Byng, and in London he has been burnt, I believe, 1000 times." Another entry tells of the ignominy with which he is treated by the King's orders, how he is guarded, and how his windows are barred up with iron. All this young Pepys thinks quite right and proper, and at the time he but expressed the common opinion of all but the luckless Admiral's few personal friends. Yet after Byng had been shot as a criminal a revolution of feeling swept over the nation, which cried "judicial murder" as with one voice.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes J[illegible] Howard. Countess of West- [illegible] satisfaction." The [illegible] is a highly [illegible] Bath

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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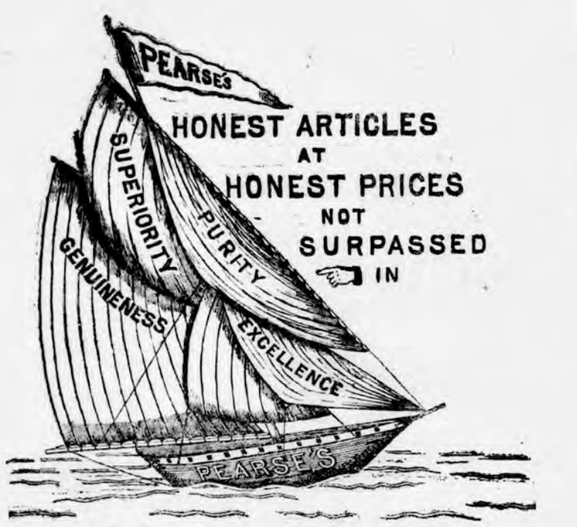

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Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality.

The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

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There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ¼ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

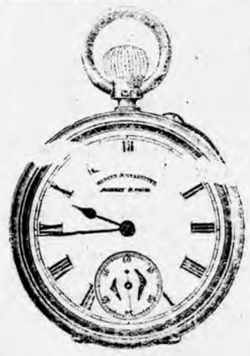
PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



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Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 265
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„ ¼ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

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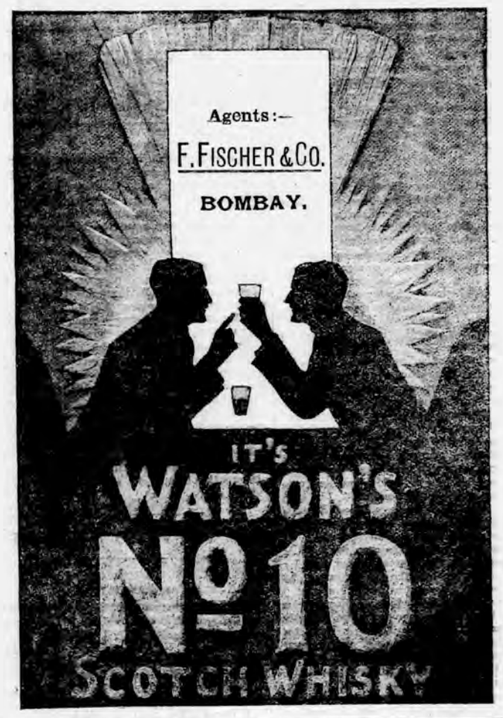
Specialists of Louise Riviere's receipt of Martin's Pills in the beginning should on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose be administered. Those who use them recommend them highly for their unfailing success. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 4-8 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS (SEINE).



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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE—one wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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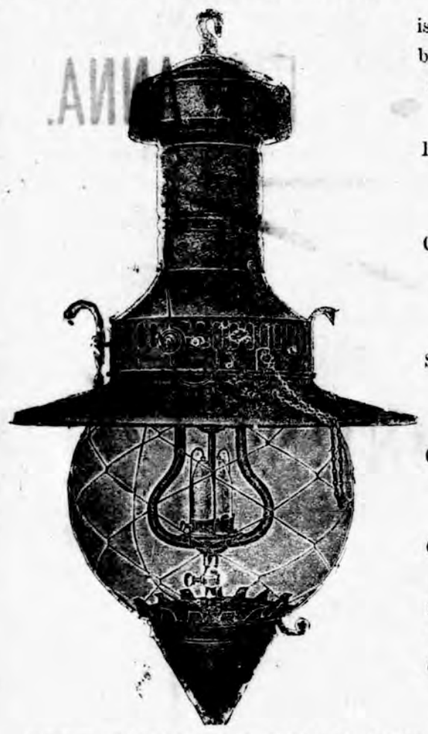

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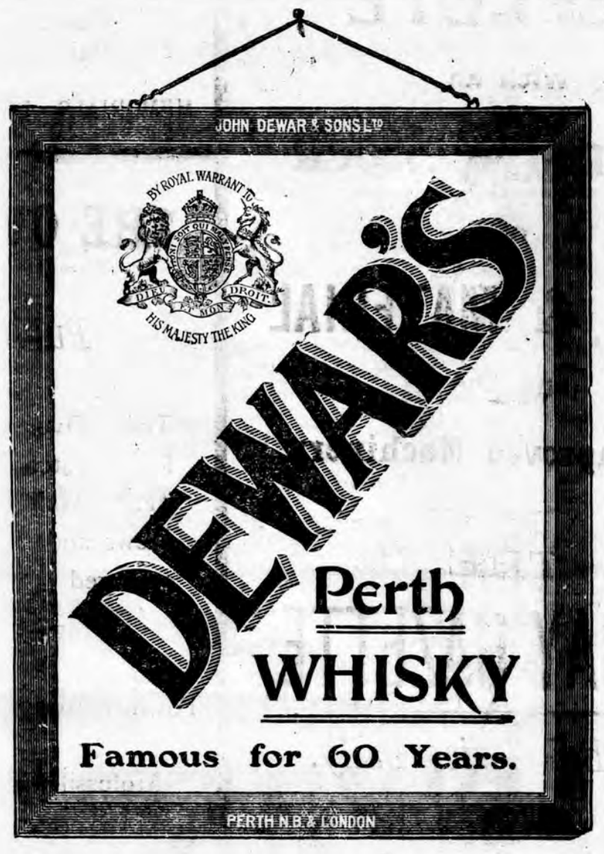

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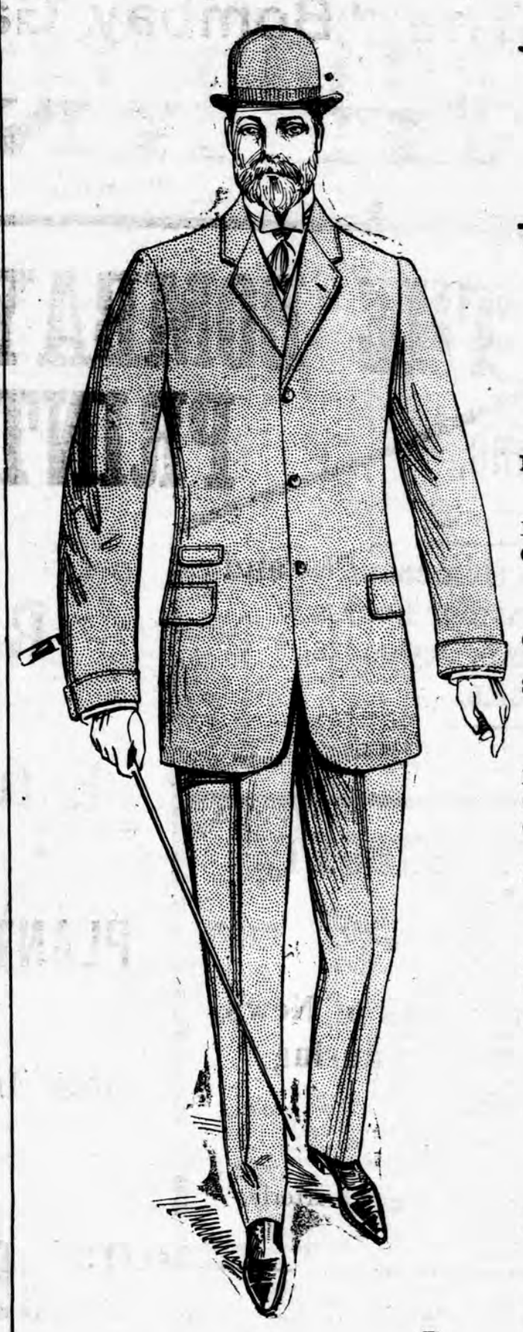

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